The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 15. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,495.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 35 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 9 55 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 4 25	No. 3 7 35 p. m.
Local 3 45 p. m.	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 35 p m
Local 8 30 a. m	Local 3 65 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 09 a m
No. 4 Daily	2 13 p m
No. 12 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 30 a m.
No. 18 Daily	2 23 p. m
Local	12 00 p m

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9 Daily	10 58 "
No. 7 Daily except Sunday	10 13 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 17 p m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday	8 45 a. m.
No. 17 Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local	8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielheun's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No 12 South Erie street, Massillon O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon O Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States
P. G ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J H. Hunt, Cashier.

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DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. L HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p.m., 7.30 to 9 p.m.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St: Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A CONRAD & CO, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc, Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO, manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Gorn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

E. Feuchtinger,
TEACHER OF
Piano, Harmony & History of Music.
Call at 39 West Main Street.

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements, at my place on

South Erie street, below Russell's Works,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

Call and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

OHIO NEWS.

Interesting Items Gathered From Buckeye Towns.

NEW CONCORD, September 25.—Robert Gregg, aged 18, accidentally shot himself. His recovery is doubtful.

Fell from a Tree.

FOREST, September 25.—Horace Stoddard, son of W. H. Stoddard, the news dealer of this place, fell out of a tree about thirty feet while nutting. He is thought to be dangerously injured.

Daily Output 7,000,000 Feet.

NEW BREMEN, September 25.—The Mercer Gas and Fuel Company drilled in a powerful gas well near here. The well is the third best in the field, and has a daily output of seven millions cubic feet.

Corkhill Rankled.

CINCINNATI, September 25 —The secret of Corkhill's release from the Cincinnati club is out He was fined $50 for failure to report for duty a fortnight ago While it rankled in his heart, it improved his playing He demanded the restoration of that money His release to Brooklyn was given instead.

Sallie Stampher's Suicide.

TROY, September 25.—Mrs Sallie Stampher died here yesterday morning from morphine, taken with suicidal intent last Thursday. She was a well known woman of the town, and the cause of her act is supposed to be jealousy of her husband. She has figured extensively in our Police Courts

Killed by the Cars.

TIFFIN, September 25 —Smith Boyd, aged 20 years, while intoxicated, tried to drive across the track in front of the midnight express, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and was struck by the engine His skull was cracked, and he cannot live. The horse was cut in two and thrown a hundred feet, knocking down a fence The buggy was turned into splinters.

Can't Find the Baby.

WINCHESTER, September 25 —Miss Mamie McLean, a domestic in the family of Mrs. Currey, of North Liberty, a small town four miles south of here, complained of being sick and retired. A short time afterward Mrs. Curry went to the girl's room and found that she had given birth to a child, which could not be found. She was arrested immediately on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Three Columbus Thieves.

YOUNGSTOWN, September 25.—A gang of thieves went through Green township, picking up everything loose, and finally burglarized the residence of Jacob Toot, stealing $80 in money, jewelry and silverware. A posse of farmers gave chase and captured three of them who gave their names as Robert Clarke, William Areson and John Stoney, all residing in Columbus, Ohio. The stolen property was found in their possession.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Judge Shroder has granted the motion to dismiss the suit against Ives and Stayner. The prosecution failed to make out a case. The suit is to be carried to the Supreme Court.

Frightened by a Falling Meteor.

YOUNGSTOWN, September 26.—While conductor Owens and crew were working in the Lake Shore yard, at midnight, a large meteor fell almost in their midst, nearly frightening the life out of them. When the light disappeared search was made, but no trace discovered of the meteor.

Colored Bigamist Bounced.

LEBANON, September 26 —John W. Maxwell, a colored barber of Franklin, who had skipped over to Xenia, was arrested there and brought here and lodged in jail, on the charge of bigamy. He was married at Marion this State, in 1885, to Mary Banks, who caused his arrest. On the 2d of last July he married Ida M. Sidney, of Franklin

Five Thousand Dollar Robbery.

EATON, September 26 —The residence of John Oler, a wealthy farmer living seven miles northwest of here, near Westerville station, on the P. C. & St. L railroad, was entered by burglars, who took money, jewelry and promissory notes to the value $5,000 Officer Frack arrested three strangers here, who gave their names to be Oliver Story, Charles Whiteand Charles Brown, on suspicion.

Did Not Overlook $1,500.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, September 26 —While the family were at the church, thieves broke into the house of Edward Merrit, a farmer living one mile north of town, and stole one gold and one silver watch and other jewelry (not overlooking fifteen dollars in cash) to the amount of three hundred dollars. Mr. Merrit offers one hundred dollars for the arrest of the thieves and return of the property. Supposed to have been the work of tramps

Too Much Liver.

XENIA, September 26.—A singular case of poisoning from eating liver occurred in the family of Mr. Henry Buck, who resides on Charles street. The family, consisting of father and mother and six children, partook freely of liver at their dinner Monday, and all were taken sick during the afternoon. Physicians were with them during the night, and yesterday all were better except the mother and one daughter, both of whom are seriously sick as yet

Value of Cayenne Pepper.

WEST UNION, September 26.—Mr. Peter Mowery, a prominent farmer of this county, recovered $600 damages of Rufus Emmons, for throwing cayenne pepper in his eyes last May. It was developed by the testimony that Mr. Mowery was paying attention to one of Mr Emmons' daughters, to which Emmons objected While at church in Manchester last May, Mr. Mowery attempted to escort Miss Emmons home, when her father threw a handful of cayenne pepper in his eyes.

Dogs Poisoned by the Hundreds.

MANSFIELD, September 27 —During the last ten days it is estimated that over one hundred dogs have been poisoned, by whom is not known. If the statements of the owners of dead dogs are to be taken, the combined value of dead canines is nearly $2,000 The poisoning has been done very effectively, only one or two of the animals having recovered. The police force has made no effort to apprehend the miscreants, but the Humane Society and the dog owners have offered rewards aggregating $200 for the arrest and conviction of any one connected with the wholesale poisoning.

NORWALK, September 27 —Hon. P. R. Herrick, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, O., was married to Mrs. Laura W. White, daughter of ex-Mayor O. A. White, of this city.

Jumped the Track.

LOVELAND, September 27 —The gravel train on the Little Miami jumped the track at Terrace Park. A carload of Italians was dumped and the road blocked for two hours.

Ohio Sufferers from the Plague.

TIFFIN, September 27 —About a year ago W D. Herrick and family left here and went to Jacksonville, Fla. The report now comes back that the whole family have died of the yellow fever.

Caught Between the Bumpers.

DEFIANCE, September 27 —Charles Smith, while coupling cars near Enterprise, had his arm caught between the bumpers, rendering amputation necessary. It is thought he will not recover.

A Brakeman's Death.

CLEVELAND, September 27 —J. White, employed as brakeman on the Nickel Plate road, was killed at Mentor yesterday. The body was found alongside the track and no one knows how the accident happened.

Wants Money to Soothe Her Affections.

MARION, September 27 —A breach of promise suit has been filed in the Clerk's office by Belle Herriott, who sues Charles DIX, postmaster at Prospect, this county, for $5,000 for refusing to marry her, after seducing her under promise of marriage.

Injured by a Broken Joist.

SABINA, September 27.—Charley Milman, a carpenter, sustained serious injuries by a joist of a new barn he was erecting breaking and precipitating him across the timbers below. His wrist and several ribs were broken. He was otherwise hurt internally.

Died With the Cramps.

AKRON, September 27 —A farmer named John Porter, living near here, was seized with cramps. He got up from bed to take some brandy for relief. In mistake he took a draught from a bottle containing potato bug poison, dying in great agony during the day.

An Old Man in a Bad Fix.

URBANA, September 27.—Orin Benton, a married man, was arrested for bastardy on complaint of Ettie Ream. The man is sixty-five years of age and the girl twenty, and feeble-minded. There is great indignation expressed against Benton at North Lewis, where they reside.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

WASHINGTON C. H, September 27.—Two weeks ago a horse belonging to Jerry Coil, and a wagon and harness belonging to John Jenks were stolen. Sheriff Rankin and Marshall McLellan went to the country and arrested Nathan Ellis, who was in a field cutting corn, on a warrant charging him with the theft. He was brought to this city, and is now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

Ohio Flashes.

Richland creamery wants a receiver.

George Cripps, 71, died in Lancaster of asthma.

Hiram Lisk, Hopkinsville, Ky., found dead in bed.

Governor Foraker will speak at Paterson, N. J, October 4.

W. W. McKay, Mt. Vernon, stone quarry owner, assigned.

Snapp & Lyons, contractors at Urbana, made an assignment.

A Wayne county man raised 413 varieties of potatoes this year.

Frank Vantilburg, Elkhardt, Ind., killed by a passenger train.

J. M. Frederick, Akron druggist, died suddenly, aged 27 years.

Miss Mary Powers, aged 40, fell dead at Marysville, of appoplexy.

Lewis O. Brecklill, of Fultonham, newspaper man, buried today.

Rev. John Southward, Mt Sterling, is near death's door with fever.

Jacob Watson, colored, was seriously shot by Constable Keible at Lima

Judge Thurman's meeting October 13, at Lafayette, Ind, will be a State affair.

Arthur Phillips, St Louis, drew $15,000 in lottery and went insane over his good luck.

Millard Shaw at Logan, left arm and breast badly burned by explosion of oil torch

D W White, grain dealer at St Paris, assigned. Assets $10,000 liabilities unknown.

Ben Smith, colored, at Ripley, arrested on charge of bastardy by Miss Amanda Conner.

Mrs. Josephine Dalby, Fairmount, Ind., being deserted by husband, suicided by morphine.

The fifth woman has been murdered in the vicinity of White Chapel, London, in the past month.

Near Hopkinsville, Ky, twenty-five hogs of M. B. Henderson were seized with hydrophobia and shot.

Rev. W. M. Claybaugh, Presbyterian pastor of Buck Creek church in Champaign county, has resigned.

The libel suit of Herman Hebering vs. H. O. Beck, formerly of Cincinnati, now editor of the Akron Germonia, was settled by Beck pleading guilty and paying a fine of $10 and all costs, amounting to about $300.

A cave of horse thieves and bandits discovered in Summit county.

Mike Flanagan, Waverly, died from injuries from breaking of a cable.

Mrs Rev. R B Mundy, of Fostoria, prominent religious lady, dead.

Benjamin Grant, of Newark, is down with the yellow fever at Decatur, Ala.

Edward Dahkle, at Norwood, fell from a tree twenty-five feet and broke his neck, and is yet alive.

Hon. James C. Hopple, wealthy Cincinnati merchant, died at the Grand Hotel, in that city, aged 48.

Mrs. Judge R. A. Johnston leaned over the bed, in Batavia, to kiss her granddaughter babe, a few days old, and fell back into a swoon from which she has not recovered.

Old Joe Moody, a well known colored man, while crossing a number of tracks in the Union yards at Springfield, was struck by an engine and knocked down: The wheels passed over his body, cutting him him completely in two.

THE LONG ROLL

BOUNDED BY THE BRAVE GOVERNOR OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

War on the Rio Grande—Conflict Between Americans and Mexicans—Hostilities Opened—All of the Mounted Dragoons of Texas Ordered to the Front—Call for Soldiers.

AUSTIN, TEX., September 26.—All yesterday and to-day the most alarming telegrams continued to pour in on Governor Ross, informing him that there is war, bloody and fierce, now raging on the Texas frontier, and that Rio Grande City has been for the past twenty four hours in possession of an armed mob of Mexicans.

All the telegrams thus far received have come either from John P Kelsey, county judge of Star county, or the sheriff, and each succeeding one is more startling and sensational than the other They all demand troops immediately, and convey the impression in plain words that rampant anarchy runs riot on the border and that the lives of American citizens in that section are in imminent peril

This extraordinary and sensational state of affairs had its origin in the fatal encounter which took place in Rio Grande City, last Saturday between Catrino E. Garza, Lt Commercio Mexicani, and United States Revenue Officer Victor Sebree In the fight Sebree shot and killed Garza, who was very popular all along the Rio Grande, and as a result the Mexicans rose in revolt and endeavored to lynch Sebree. The Texas officials, however, saved him for the time being from the fury of the mob and wired Governor Ross as follows. 'Great riot is raging here Armed men are parading the streets. Send State Rangers, or call United States troops at Fort Ringgold."

This dispatch was followed by another from Mr F. W. Kenedy, member of the Legislature, as follows:

'Send all the available troops you can and at once Armed Mexicans are in control of the city and county."

Last night and all this day similar messages of consternation keep coming, the last one reading as follows. "A fight has just taken place between two Mexicans and one American; one Mexican killed. The Mexicans now demand that the American be delivered to them Riot was prevented by placing the American under arrest."

Another telegram reads "Over one hundred and fifty armed Mexicans are attempting to lynch Sebree. Send rangers at once. The riot still continues."

Rio Grande City is eighty miles from the nearest railroad station and it is extremely difficult to reach it. Governor Ross has, notwithstanding, ordered the entire ranger force of Texas to proceed with all possible haste to the scene of the battle, as the massacre of Texan citizens is feared. The Mexicans number ten to one of the white citizens in that section, and there is no telling to what excesses they will resort, especially as they have no difficulty in escaping to Mexico if it suits them. Governor Ross has also telegraphed all the sheriffs of all the counties on the border or contiguous to it to proceed by forced marches to the troubled district and take armed posses along with them He has likewise telegraphed the San Antonio Rifles, the Belknap Rifles and the famous Houston Light Guard to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

It is believed there will be a general massacre of Texas citizens before midnight unless the United States troops from Fort Ringgold come to their rescue

The event is likely to lead to international complications, and should a massacre occur, swift and wholesale retribution is certain to follow. Last night Governor Ross said the situation is extremely grave, and the absence of advices for several hours gives rise to the worst fears

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON

Secretary of War Orders Troops to be Sent Forward.

WASHINGTON, September 26 —Acting Secretary Thompson has received the following telegram from the collector of customs at Brownsville Texas:

"Situation at Rio Grande City is precarious but quiet, pending conference of committee from mob with the sheriff and result of wounds If no agreement is reached, United States troops will probably be needed It is deemed best to have them ready to protect the town at request of the sheriff of Star county State troops will reach there to-day Inspector Sebree and Deputy Marshal Dillard are still in Fort Ringgold

Secretary Thompson transmitted copies of the telegrams received from the collector on this subject to the acting Secretary of War, with the request that he take such action as may be deemed necessary for the protection of life and property at Rio Grande City.

The acting Secretary of War has ordered United States troops to be sent to Rio Grande City for the protection of life and property there.

CANADIAN WAR.

Military Movements Inaugurated Against the United States.

NEW YORK, September 26 —The Herald's Ottawa special says The members of the Dominion cabinet have been summoned to the capital, in consequence of a dispatch received from the imperial authorities through Governor-General Stanley, asking for information regarding the volunteer militia force and the defenses of Canada The cabinet council will meet in the course of a week or so, when a report which has been prepared on the subject by Sir John Thomson, Minister of Justice, will be submitted.

The federal government, since the retaliation question has become a live issue here, has wakened up to a sense of their defenseless condition.

Sir John Macdonald has asked the people of the counties bordering on the Rideau canal, which connects the Ottawa river with the great lakes at Kingston, to petition the government to deepen that canal, which has become so shallow that a gunboat could not pass through it. The object of this move is to open up an inland water communication from Montreal to the great lakes, in consequence of the liability of the St. Lawrence river route and the Grand Trunk railroad being close by American forces immediately on the outbreak of any trouble.

SURGEONS

Ordered to Report to Surgeon General Hamilton—Suffering Refugees.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Surgeon J. W. Ross, and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin, of the navy, have been ordered to report to Surgeon General Hamilton for service in connection with the yellow fever epidemic. They have each had experience in the treatment of yellow fever cases, and each volunteered his services in the present instance. Surgeon Ross will be placed in charge of the government service at Fernandina, Fla, and Assistant Surgeon Martin will act as an assistant to Surgeon Hamilton in New Orleans.

Dr. Hamilton has ordered Surgeon Hutton, at Camp Perry, to enlarge his quarters as fast as possible for refugees from Fernandina, to set up all the tents he has and have them ready and to prepare for doubling the accommodations at the camp

The Surgeon General received the following dispatch:

FERNANDINA, FLA, September 26 —Our people who wish to leave and have the means to do so, have already largely gone Can you help refugees dependent on daily labor, now out of employment?

H E DOTTERER
President Board of Health.

BLAINE

INTERVIEWED ON THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED CONKLING LETTER.

Interesting Historical Facts — Points About the Feuds Between These Two Great Statesmen—New Light Thrown on Old Political and Personal Squabbles.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 26 —The Kennebec Journal to day will publish the following A representative of this paper called on Mr Blaine Monday to ask if he desired to say anything in answer to the recently published letter attributed to the late Senator Conkling

Mr Blaine said "Nothing could induce me to enter into a controversy over Mr. Conkling's grave During our joint service in Congress—some sixteen years in all—we had some exasperating controversies, but I never spoke or wrote a word concerning him except publicly and now that he is dead, my lips are sealed against every form of criticism or unkind expression, no matter what way be the imprudence or the injustice of any of his surviving friends."

Our reporter asked Mr Blaine if he had noticed that doubt had been expressed in several papers as to Mr. Conkling being the author of the published letter. Mr. Blaine replied that of course he knew nothing about that point, but it was a great surprise to him that such a letter should have been written by Mr. Conkling. The date shows that the letter was written just six days after the close of an exasperating personal debate with Mr. Conkling, and if Mr. Conkling had intended to say anything of the kind he would have been apt to say it then and not immediately afterward in a private letter which was not given to the public for twenty-two years and not until Mr. Conkling had been dead several months. The whole affair was not in accordance with Mr. Conkling's habitual courage in debate. When asked if he knew anything of Crandall or Haddock, Mr. Blaine replied that he had never seen either of them, and had never heard the name of either, except on the occasion of his personal debate with Mr Conkling in April, 1866. Though he had not charged his mind with the fact, so as to remember accurately, his strong impression was that they were both officers in New York under the enrollment act during the war, and that both had been dismissed from the service for misconduct in office.

Mr Blaine was then asked if he had anything to say about the charge that he had made money out of the recruiting funds of the war

He replied that it might with equal truth be charged that he made money by robbing the mails or by piracy on the high seas The reporter asked if the whole business of the recruiting scandal had not been investigated in Maine.

"Never said Mr. Blaine, "was a subject more thoroughly or more persistently investigated than the recruiting scandals which grew up in this State the last year of the war in conection with the filling of town quotas by what were known as 'paper credits' It was investigated by special committees of two Legislatures, and finally and most searchingly by a public commission, composed of three prominent gentlemen. Two of whom were eminent lawyers and the third a distinguished officer in the late war. One of the lawyers was a Democrat of the most pronounced type. There is not a word of evidence or even suggestion or hint in any one of the reports that I had any more connection with the matter than had Mr. Conkling or his unwise friend who publishes this letter and attributes it to the dead statesman"

Our representative then asked Mr. Blaine if he had not assisted the public commission in their investigation. Mr. Blaine said that in a certain way he had done so. The commission, needing voluminous information from the War and Navy Departments, in respect to recruiting frauds, found great difficulty in obtaining what was essential to their investigations. They then applied to him for aid In their final report to the Legislature, the Commissioners made the following acknowledgement of his assistance Our inquiries had been so long baffled by formal references to inconsequent facts and ingenious overlooking of the material matter, about which there was uncertainty, that it seemed probable that no evidence of any value to our purpose could be obtained from Washington within the period to which our labors were confined In this dilemma we applied to Hon James G Blaine, member of Congress of the third district of Maine, and to his effective intervention by by personal appeals at the departments where our requisitions for documents were waiting compliance, we consider ourselves largely indebted for whatever information from these sources we have been able to obtain."

Mr. Blaine was further asked if he had not tried in Congress to stop all fraudulent recruiting. He replied that he had. During the last year of the war, he said, recruiting frauds were running riot throughout many of the loyal States. A system of fraudulent credits had been envented by [illegible] were filled without soldiers being added to the army. It was in this field of operation that the bounty speculators made their money When the last enrollment bill was under discussion during the session of Congress which began in December, 1864, he had offered an amendment in these words: "That in any call for troops, no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call or preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district and mustered into the military and naval service on the quota thereof.

In advocating this amendment, Mr. Blaine said he had explained the frauds that were in progress in many states, and during his speech in the House he had said: The amendment which I have offered is designed to correct this evil, to cut it up by the roots and bring back recruiting to an honest, meritorious and patriotic effort to fill the ranks of our gallant army, and not with the shadowy fictions which pass under the general name of paper credits We have witnessed with amazement the quotas of entire cities and districts technically filled without adding a single man to the effective military force of the Nation"

Mr. Blaine said his amendment was passed by a vote of 84 to 36 The Republicans voting in the affirmative with a few Democrats like Mr Holman of Indiana. The negative was unanimously Democratic. It will be seen, said Mr. Blaine, that the official record of the state and nation refutes the whole charge.

Mr. Blaine remarked that outside of a political campaign the charge would never have been made.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

Hundreds Almost Starving.

BALTIMORE, September 27 —The following telegram was received by Baltimore's mayor yesterday from the Mayor of McClenny, Fla We have hundreds of people almost starving Can you help us? Jacksonville is not able to feed us. The amount collected thus far for the yellow fever sufferers is $8 957.

Eight Deaths and One Hundred and Three New Cases.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 27.—The official bulletin for twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m yesterday reported 103 new cases, whites 31 negroes 72. Deaths 8. J N. Brenard, C. M. Crawford, Mr. Baxton, Charles Hattel, Jerry Newman, (colored), Mrs. A. D. Allen, Carl Johnson, child of Alvin Buckler, Total cases to date 2,237; total deaths 229.

Breaking Out in Neighboring Towns.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 27.—The Americans Decatur, Ala. special reports the situation as encouraging. No deaths have been reported, though Miss Jones is expected to die at any time. Two new cases, both colored, were reported yesterday News reached this city that S. T. Wert was down with the fever at Hartsell and Drs. Cross and Young went by special train to investigate the case. Money is badly needed, and every Decatur citizen, wherever found, is urgently requested to send in his pro rata for the relief of the sick. All contributions should be sent to the Board of Relief.

BIGAMIST BROWN

With Thirty-three Wives was Convicted by Fifteen of them.

DETROIT Mich., September 27.—About fifteen of the thirty-three women who were married to James W Brown, the champion benedict, since 1883 confronted him in the Recorder's court. The list of victims included Helen Brownlee and Annie Winters of Chicago, who, with Nancy Robertson, were the only ones called on to give evidence against Brown Mary Benjamin was the prosecuting witness. It was established that Brown's method was to advertise for a housekeeper, select for a victim the one from among the applicants who pleased him most and marry her as soon as possible. He would desert her after a few days. Five clergy of this city certified to marrying Brown to as many different women, and the case against him was so clear that the prosecutor left it to the jury without argument Brown testified in his own behalf and made a sorry mess of it, contradicting himself at every turn. He professed not to remember any of his dupes, asserted that he was only once married and that his wife was dead, and that he had once been confined as a lunatic at New Orleans Brown was pallid and looked like a sick man. During the trial Nancy Robertson's indignation could not be repressed and she denounced Brown as a perfidious wretch The jury agreed with her evidently for they took but four minutes to find him guilty Sentence was deferred for the court to investigate Brown's career still further

COLUMBUS GETS IT.

National Association of Switchmen to Meet in the Capital City.

ST LOUIS, September 27 —The Switchmen's Association has adjourned and will meet again next year at Columbus, Ohio, the third Monday in September The new officers chosen are Frank Sweeney, Minneapolis, Grand Master John Downey, Chicago, Vice Grand Master, George S. Bance, East St. Louis, Grand Organizer and Instructor John W Callahan, Town of Lake Ill Chairman Board of Directors. The plan of federation as proposed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Atlanta, Ga., was unanimously adopted. Knights of Labor will be taken in, but only so far as they can identify themselves with the various railway organizations. They will not be taken as Knights of Labor, but as railway employes only, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers will be admitted on the same terms

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27 —United States Special Treasury Agents Marcus Hanlon and John O'Neill seized a shipment of ninety-one bales of wool consigned to Thomas Lee & Co, wool merchants, and upon examining the bales several of them were found to contain a couple of fine English blankets. The wool had been shipped from Hallam & Ledday, of Toronto, Canada, to Thomas Lee & Co., over the Lehigh Valley railroad by the way of Niagara The duty on wool is 10 cents per pound, while the duty on woolen blankets is 24 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem The custom house officials seized the entire cargo and notified the district attorney to bring action against the firm of Thomas Lee & Co.

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THE YELLOW SPECTER.

EXPERIENCE OF A STAFF OFFICER DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

A Tragedy Which Prostrated Five and Took Two—A Scientist and Soldier Closed His Career—Details of the Sick Room.

[Special Correspondence.]

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—The death of Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, from yellow fever, recalls vividly a tragedy, every incident of which, though it occurred twenty-six years ago, is stamped indelibly on my mind. Ormsby M. Mitchel and Richard A. Proctor were the only men who ever achieved any great reputation in America as lecturers on astronomy. Mitchel began the work of popularizing astronomy in 1841, at Cincinnati, and Proctor followed him more than thirty years later.

In my biographical narrative of Gen. Mitchel* I touched upon the events I am going to narrate here only so far as they concerned the subject of the narrative. In that book I refrained from the use of the egotism so essential to giving personal experiences. The following story I will tell entirely from my own standpoint.

Gen. Mitchel had been campaigning in the west for a year during 1861 and 1862, having with him a personal staff which, in itself, constituted a singularly talented family. In the fall of 1862 when he was placed in command of the department of the south with headquarters at Hilton Head Island, this military family consisted of Lieut. Col. William P. Prentice, chief of staff; Maj. Bushrod Burch; Capt. James C. Williams and myself, aides-de-camp; and Capt. E. W. Mitchel temporarily detailed as aide. Williams and I had been playmates and afterward classmates at college. Capt. E. W. Mitchel and myself were both sons of the general, and being both captains and of the same age, soon came to be called Capt. Ned and Capt. Fred. Maj. Burch was nearly twice our age, the rest of us were youngsters. Burch was devoted to the general and acted more of a companion for him than a youngster, none of whom was far above 20 years of age.

It was about the middle of September that we arrived at Hilton Head Island. Almost the first thing reported was several cases of yellow fever. We found a long row of frame quarters, roughly constructed for the occupancy of the commanding general and his staff. Beside these quarters, men were engaged in constructing earthworks fronting on the harbor, every day throwing up fresh earth, a dangerous thing to do in fever countries. Capt. Williams was lodged nearest these works, Col. Prentice next, Capt. Ned Mitchel next, then Maj. Burch, and next to the general, myself. This is as near as I can remember the order, and I think it is correct.

Several of us rode out one day with the general to a plantation near by, and I noticed that Williams, who was with us, was in a burning fever. I urged him to return to his quarters, but he said he would rather be in the saddle than in bed. Soon after this, upon going into Col. Prentice's quarters, I found him in bed, thrashing with fever. Next Capt. Ned Mitchel was taken down, and then it came my turn. The fever skipped Maj. Burch entirely. He had been taking daily doses of whisky and quinine.

The general and his medical director suspected yellow fever. I have often thought what must have been the feelings of the general at seeing his staff one by one thus prostrated. The only time at which he showed to the least deeply it affected him was in the middle of the night after I was taken. He came into my room and after speaking to me in a tone with an expression of pain he could not conceal and left the room. So nothing too late that the best thing might be the cause of our troubles he determined to remove us to Beaufort, where the old Huguenot house, a commodious mansion, had been reserved for Head Quarters. He placed us on a steamer in the morning and that afternoon we were being carried to Col. Prentice and Capt. Ned were placed in one room on the second floor while Capt. Williams and myself were placed in another on the opposite side of the hall.

I remember distinctly the evening of our arrival. A fire had been built in the great open fireplace in the room occupied by Williams and myself. The general was there and was sitting by the fire which had just been kindled. Williams was very much worse than I then realized. He said to me that he would rather die than suffer much longer as he was then suffering. Maj. Burch came in, and the general said to us: "I am either going to lose as you boys are, or I'm going to have one of my sick headaches." Maj. Burch took him by the arm and led him down stairs.

William and I were on the same broad, old fashioned bed. We were tossing with the fever and retching continuously. I remember vaguely coming to—she was doubtless one of the colony at Beaufort who were attempting to teach the negroes—and hanging a mosquito net over our bed. She went about as coolly as Gen. Grant would have sat on his horse and faced a more targeted enemy. Everybody about us was perfectly cool, and I did not for a moment suspect the presence of the dreaded yellow fever. Williams, when we arrived at Beaufort, was really entering the last stages of the disease. His lips were cracked and he had a terrible flushed and at the same time pinched look. The day after we were put on the same bed together he was seized with the black vomit. The nurses took him up and hastily carried him into the opposite room. The removal was quickly done that I should not see the table covered with black vomit and suspect the truth. For some time I heard sounds coming from the room where he was taken, but I was too ill to fully grasp the situation. Maj. Burch came to my door, and I asked him to go in and see Williams, as I feared he was very sick. Burch stammered some excuse which did not please me, and not realizing how ill I was I told him that if he did not do as I wished I would get up and go in there myself. He left me with a promise to do as I asked.

At last I heard no further sounds from Williams' room. I lay day after day without seeing any one except my nurse and the surgeon. It was fever burning fever, and vomiting, though this at last ceased. I wondered at the stillness. I seemed to be deserted by my former companions. I didn't know that the general was ill, and could not account for his not coming to my room. The doctor came morning and evening, but stayed only a few minutes; the rest of the time there was no one in the room except my regular nurse from the hospital and at night a man detailed to relieve him. After I had passed the crisis I had nothing to do but lay on my back and wonder at what this singular stillness, this apparent desertion meant.

One day I saw through the window a flag. I remembered that I had not seen it before, though I had been lying in the same position for several days, and from its size I knew it to be a post flag and doubtless flying all the while. Then there was the booming of a gun—and another and another at regular intervals. I had not been used to hearing these guns, and asked my nurse what it meant. He told me it was target practice. Then I heard the rattle of drums under my window; men tramping past the house and the word of command from the officers. It was all very distinct. I knew from the tramping that a considerable body of men were marching. From the "halt" and "forward, march," I judged that their movements had a special reference to the house in which I lay. At last they passed out of hearing, and after an interval there came the sound of volleys of musketry and artillery firing. Then all was still again.

When the doctor came one day I asked him how Williams was. He told me that Williams could not see any more. I suspected something from his words, but my brain was not very clear and I did not retain the impression long. I lay all day wondering at the strange condition of things, and as I got better my mind dwelt continually on my surroundings, or, rather, the absence of surroundings. The nights, too, were very long. I remember one night I wanted something. The man who had been detailed to attend me was sitting in a chair before the fire. He was sound asleep. I called to him. My weak voice had no power to waken him. I called again, louder—as loud as I could. I sat up and looked around for something to throw at him. There was nothing near, it was of no avail. I fell back on my pillow and gave it up. On another occasion my evening watcher, who had been a New York "tough," regaled me with stories of the hospital where he had been detailed on account of a broken constitution, which unfitted him for more active service. He told me about a man who was very ill and had the hiccoughs. The doctor had told his nurse when the paroxysms came on to give him a tablespoonful of brandy. The nurse went to sleep and the patient died.

One morning my nurse came to me with a bowl of water and a brush and comb and I made a kind of toilet. I was feeling all the delights of relief from suffering. I was convalescent. My nurse took me up and put me in an arm chair. It was a beautiful morning, the sun was shining brightly, and the transition from suffering to convalescence brought a singular feeling of exhilaration. One or two persons came in whom I questioned about the general and the others and received replies that were very satisfactory. Still, as I sat looking at the warm autumn sunbeams streaming in at the windows, a realization of something terrible that had happened suddenly came to me. I repeated to myself several times the words, "Some impending calamity."

Presently the doctor came in. His face always wore an encouraging smile, and the smile was there today. "You are looking better," he said, and then asked me if I was well enough to hear some bad news. Within two or three minutes he told me that Williams had died, and the general had died, and they had both been buried four or five days. Then I learned for the first time that we had yellow fever; that Col. Prentice and my brother had recovered; that of those taken down death had gathered two in five. The flag I had seen through my window was at half mast; the drums I had heard and the tramping of men past the house were those of a funeral escort; the volleys were the last tribute of soldiers to Capt. Williams and to their commanding general. For a week past there had been practiced upon me a continued deception—a deception I readily forgave and felt duly thankful for, since it doubtless saved my life. What impressed me most was that the life of one in whose military career we had all taken so much interest had been so suddenly snuffed out, that one who might have been useful had been taken, those whose places could easily be supplied were left.

The case on which the medical department came under for those of us who lived after a leave of absence in which to recuperate, to report at Washington—permission from Admiral Dupont commanding the naval force at Port Royal to go north in a coasting transport—the coalescence of several encircled, yellow looking young officers with crape on their left arms—a storm at sea—the breakage of machinery—return to Port Royal with shattered nerves—another start—arrival at home. There were loving hands to smooth comfortable pillows that night, but the pleasure of meeting was far more than neutralized by the remembrance of the two who had been left behind.

F. A. MITCHEL.

* Ormsby Mitchel, U. S. A., Astronomer and General. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A Washington Story.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—One of the best known correspondents here has a niece, a young girl of 19, who was born blind. Two years ago her uncle and his wife took her to Brooklyn and the then little blind girl went with them. One day they were in a street car, the little girl occupying a seat away from her uncle and aunt and beside a fine looking old gentleman, who became quite interested in the child. As they rode along a military company came down the street, and the old gentleman called his companion's attention to it.

"There," he said, "if you will look out through this window you will see the best drilled body of men in the city."

She turned her sightless eyes to him.

"But I can't look out," she said simply; "I am blind."

The old gentleman looked at her in a quick, nervous way, with a world of tenderness in his face, and the tears started in his own eyes. He said nothing, but began to fidget around in his seat, looking every now and then at the child, and finally, as the car stopped in the crowd, he hurriedly rose to leave.

"Good by, little one," he said, taking her hand; "good by, and God be with you," and the next minute he had disappeared among the people, leaving something in the hand he had held in his own.

The uncle and aunt had been noticing the little scene, and when he had gone she told them what he had said, and holding out her hand asked what it was he had given her. They looked, and there lay a twenty dollar gold piece in her palm. It was too late to explain and restore the money, for the good heart that prompted the good deed was beyond recall, and there was no way of telling who the gentleman was, so all that could be done was to keep the gold piece, and the young girl has it now among her choicest treasures as a souvenir of a man whose like is too seldom found in this world, where charity comes only at the bidding.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Illustrated Description of the Polled Angus Cattle, a Race That Is Increasing in Popularity in the United States and Canada.

The polled cattle are less well known to American dairymen than most other races of merit. These hornless cattle have, however, of late come into considerable prominence owing in part to their good points, and in part to the present craze existing in some sections for dishorning cattle. While there are at present numerous advocates for dishorning, the majority of breeders prefer not to run the risks of the operation, and many are deterred because they believe dishorning to be cruelty to animals.

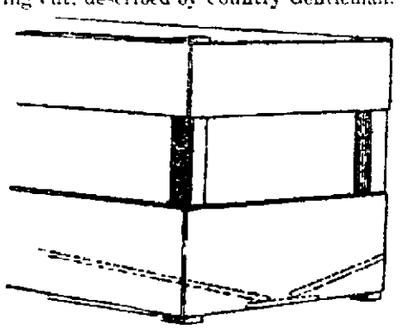
POLLED ANGUS BULL.

The origin of the polled breeds of cattle is not definitely known. According to the Aberdeen Angus Herd Book, however, there appears to be evidence that the breed of the present day is a lineal descendant from the ancient polled cattle of the northwest of Scotland, known at the beginning of the present century in their respective districts as the Angus Dodies and the Buchan Humlies. The first account of the importation of a breeding herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, according to Prairie Farmer, is that of Professor Brown of the Ontario, Canada, experiment farm, made in 1876 and consisting of two cows and a bull. These polled cattle are, at the present date, prominently known in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois. Importations have also been made in Maine, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Experiment with these cattle seems to have proved that they are well adapted to various climates, that they are hardy and deep milkers. The fact of their being polled is accepted by many as a great point in their favor.

A Convenient Feed Box.

One of many forms of feeding racks for cattle in barn yards or for feeding hay in the field, so as to avoid placing it on the ground, is represented in the accompanying cut, described by Country Gentleman.



FEEDING BOX FOR CATTLE.

This box has light scantling at the corners, and boards, as represented, at the sides. Hay is thrown in at the top. It is also used for feeding grain to sheep in the shallow trough shown by the dotted lines. It is about two feet wide and twelve feet long, the bottom boards forming the flat trough about a foot wide. they rest on a cross board in the middle. To clean it, it is simply turned upside down.

Commercial Fertilizers.

The ingredients of commercial fertilizers on which both their agricultural and commercial value chiefly depends, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Besides these more valuable ingredients, sulphuric acid and lime are always present in the superphosphates in considerable quantities being a necessary accompaniment of phosphoric acid as it exists in nearly all manufactured fertilizers. Nitrogen is the most costly of the three important ingredients mentioned, and adds largely to the value of all the fertilizers sold with but few exceptions.

The following materials furnish organic nitrogen to fertilizers. Dried blood, dried and ground fish, prepared animal matter, fish scrap, meat scrap, cotton seed meal, caster pomace, hair, horn, wool, leather waste, etc. These substances must decompose and the nitrogen become changed into compounds of nitric acid and ammonia before it is available to plants. Soluble phosphoric acid is obtained by treating certain phosphatic materials, such as bone and South Carolina rock, with sulphuric acid.

The potash used in this country for agricultural purposes comes mostly from Germany, in the so called "German potash salts," which include potassium, sulphate, potassium chloride (the muriate) and kainite. Except for a few special purposes, potash is equally valuable in all these forms, but costs less in the muriate and in kainite.

Potato Blossoms.

After repeated experiments to determine the fact in his own mind, the editor of The Mark Lane Express advises farmers to cut off potato blossoms as soon as they appear. The ball, or true seed of the potato, which results from the blossom, are not only unnecessary to the formation of the tuber below, but are a prejudicial strain on the plant. He says "I have tried it again and again on a large scale—three rows left and three rows cut—and the results have more than satisfied me. It stands to reason that the plant which is propagated in acknowledged agricultural economy from its 'budding root stem,' must spend its energies and powers unnecessarily in the production of flowers and seeds which are of no economic value whatever."

Preservation of Eggs.

Results gained from prizes offered by The London Dairy for the best preserved eggs seem to show that the lime water system is, all things considered, the best. A pound of lime should be stirred with a gallon of water, and the eggs, perfectly fresh, immersed therein in barrels or jars. This excludes air and any germs that might cause mildew or mold, and prevents evaporation, so that the contents of the egg are not reduced in bulk. It is important to have a considerable excess of lime to replace any that may become carbonated. The vessels containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, well ventilated place.—American Stockman.

Millie Potato, Just Whisper.

It is true, as asserted by the Democrats, that Mr. Morton has a "barrel." The people found that out a good many years years ago when he tapped it so liberally for the relief of want and suffering in poor old Ireland.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Thurman's little speech, in which he says the tariff taxes the laboring man from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is a regular top and bottom game. It is fully as delusive as the ordinary racket of that sort. It will fool those who bet on it just as badly.—Denver Times.

The New York city Democrats are very much annoyed that the president does not remove Postmaster Pearson, who is a Republican. Never mind. He is the kind of a Republican that votes for Democrats for office, and therefore almost as useful as the real, genuine mossback to the party. Let him remain.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is probably true, as Mr. Blaine says, that if we should adopt the Mills-Cleveland free trade policy, our factories would not be closed, but it is equally true, as he adds, that if kept open they would not pay more than half the present wages. The issue, in other words, is not so much that of caring for the interests of the manufacturers as it is that of protecting the laboring people against the loss of at least 50 per cent. of the pay which they now receive.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Poor Mr. Bayard's diplomatic ventures all seem to come to grief. Now that his pet fisheries treaty has been rejected by the senate, his cup of woe must be overflowing. Alas! poor Bayard. However, Cleveland now has an opportunity to prove that all these allegations as to his pro-British sympathies are false. By all means let us have war against Canada—dark, bloody, horrid war. But it must be over in time for the November election.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)

How the Solid Men Talk.

Every man who has ever worn a felt hat in America has heard of Robert Dunlap, the great hat manufacturer. Dunlap, four years ago, was one of Cleveland's most enthusiastic admirers, but here is the way he talked to a reporter of The Cincinnati Enquirer, John R. McLean's able Democratic newspaper:

"I work 700 hands. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influences with my men to accomplish his election. Now I don't think he will get a vote out of the establishment. Business is hard enough, sir, for these politicians to keep their hands off it. Give them an inch and they will be taking an ell. Whenever politicians put their hands into our business affairs they do nobody any good, confuse the times and render us liable to close up and turn out our men. Mr. Cleveland has taken the gratuitous pains to trouble such establishments as mine, and I think we will remind him at the election that we appreciate his attention."

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

THE VOLUME OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Wheat Crop Estimated to Be Between Eighty and Ninety Million Bushels Short. Foreign Trade Slightly Improved, But Not Equal to That of 1887.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review to trade says:

The volume of legitimate business continues to improve. Crop reports are altogether favorable as to corn. The general average of prices has again declined slightly. In stocks a severe reaction averaging $3 per share culminated on the 15th and there has been an average advance of $1.50 per share.

The crop which is most important in railroad or financial aspects is not large. The yield of wheat is 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels short of a full crop. Heavy rains late in the season have also injured cotton to some extent as to grade and proximately as to quality; but the feeling still prevails that a large business may be expected for the coming season, though fuller supplies of money at western and southern centers may cause demands upon New York to be lighter than usual.

Official reports show that the money in hand of all kinds was about $1,361,000,000 September 1, against $1,321,000,000 a year ago, and the treasury has put out this month about $2,200,000 more than it has taken in, besides adding to circulation the amount of the gold and silver coinage. For the past week the addition to circulation has been $3,200,000, and on Thursday $3,760,000 more bonds were purchased, 130 being paid for four-per-cents. The reports from interior points show that money is generally in ample supply, though there is some closeness at Cleveland and Detroit. The market is light at Atlanta. Collections have improved. For speculation money here is in abundant supply, but for commercial uses the market is growing harder.

Business is fairly active at all interior points reporting, and at most it is better than a year ago. But while the principal centers report good and increasing trade, the accounts from several of unusual dullness at the smaller towns in regions surrounding suggest that distribution may not be answering expectations. The iron market grows harder at Philadelphia, though one company still sells at $18 for No. 1. Coal moves largely on past contracts, and the year's output thus far is 8 per cent. in excess of last year to date. In wool prices are a shade higher, but the speculative demand has abated.

Foreign trade has improved a little, but exports for the past three weeks from New York are still 9 per cent. below last year, while imports here show an increase of 9 per cent. The preliminary statements for August show that the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, cotton and oil were $8,577,338 smaller than for the same month last year, or 23 per cent., but the last year's exports for that month were exceptionally large.

Wheat has been moderately active, with sales of 29,000,000 bushels, and only one-quarter net advance in price, while corn has declined one and three-quarter cents, oats one-half cent, and oil three-quarter cent. Pork products are higher; dressed hogs ten cents, and lard fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Cotton has advanced a sixteenth, with sales of 404,000 bales, and coffee half a cent, with sales of 406,000 bags. Hides are steady, but leather has advanced fully one cent. Meanwhile exports of wheat from this country for July and August amount to 18,500,500 bushels, flour included, against 35,570,000 bushels last year, and the supply remaining for export is probably about 24,000,000 bushels greater than a year's exports for the rest of crop year.

The business failures number 228, as compared with 217 last week, and 224 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 188.

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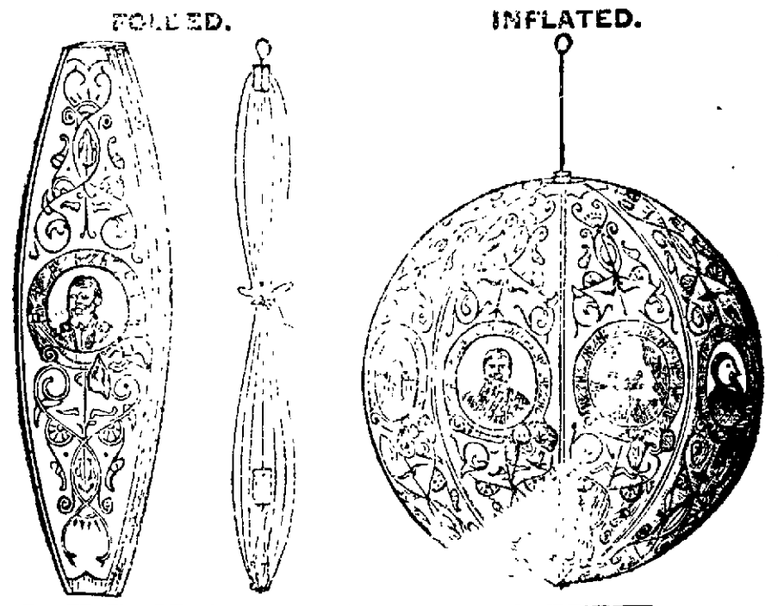

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THE FIREMEN.

HOW THE CONTESTS ARE COMING OFF.

A Band Contest that was not Seriously Contested—Incidents of the Day.

[From Friday's Daily.]

THE BAND CONTEST.

The band contest, an important feature of yesterday's programme, took place in the park promptly at 4 o'clock. The prizes were for two classes of bands, brass and reed. The prize for brass bands, eighty-five dollars, was awarded to the Minglewood band, of North Lawrence, which, despite the fact that "drums and cymbals cover a multitude of sins," has been converted to the belief that they are of some good in their place. The Mt. Eaton band captured the one hundred dollar prize offered for reed bands. Both bands played three selections, and played them well. An immense crowd gathered to hear them.

THE SENIOR HOOK AND LADDER RACE.

The muddy condition of Main street, notwithstanding the efforts of Commissioner Limbach to remedy it, rendered the work of the hook and ladder companies very laborious this morning, and the time was comparatively slow. The race for senior hooks was called at 11 o'clock, with C. E. Jarvis, E. G. Willison and Frank Vogt on the judge's stand, and R. B. Crawford, H. B. Coleman and C. M. Rudolph as timers. The Vogelgesang Hooks, of Canton, a fine looking lot of fellows, were the first to start. After some delay in clearing the track, they were given the word, and came down the forty-rod course in grand style. There was a perceptible slackening of their pace when within ten rods of the stacking point, and a slight hitch in making their stack, but their climber threw his leg over the top round of the ladder in just 38 seconds. They were awarded second money, $75.

Next came the Dex Tylers, of Wooster, and no wonder Wooster is proud of them. Their predecessors, the Eagle Hooks, well known to all the older firemen, always ran for first money, and almost invariably got it. The Dex Tylers are evidently able to keep the record good. They made a pretty run down the stretch, never weakening, although there was a steady pull from start to finish, put their ladder up in first-class style, and sent their man to the top in 36½ seconds, winning the first prize—$150.

THE JUNIOR HOOK AND LADDER RACE.

There were two entries for the Junior Hook and Ladder race, which was run on West Main street. A dense crowd witnessed it, and the hoarse cheering could be heard over the city. The C. O. P. Company, of Canton, started, but their climber, feeling the ladder slip, refused to go to the top round, and no time was given. The Sichley Company, of Wooster, followed, and made the dash in 29 seconds, receiving first money, $30. The judges upon decision relented, and allowed the Canton company to run again, for second money. The time was 28½, but as they ran only for second place, though their time was better than that made by the Wooster boys, they only received the purse of $20.

THE HOSE COMPANY RACE.

A surging, howling mass of people, such as is rarely encompassed in so small a space, was wedged in South Erie street to see the hose company race, which was called about 3 o'clock. Every street intersection was filled with carriages, roofs were covered, and windows filled. The street itself was densely packed, and as the reels rolled down the track, and the fringe of people who clung to the rope effectually shut off the view, every one else was impressed with the thought that civilization is not a failure, and that the tournament was a grand, gloomy and peculiar success.

The Salem Independents first tore down the course of forty rods, and made their coupline in 37 seconds.

Next Wooster's Good Intents No. 5. Unfortunately they made a bad coupling and no time was given them.

Relief No. 7, of Canton, dashed through third and did their work in 40½ seconds. One of their men fell and was run over, though not hurt.

Tiffin's crack company, the Flickers, were next called. This company undoubtedly made the very best appearance and fairly flew over the course. They are magnificent fellows, and the way they ran excited the sympathy of the entire crowd. Probably their time was about 33 seconds. Their coupling came loose, however, and no time could be given. They were disappointed and tried to argue a reverse decision, but to no avail.

Canton Eagles, No. 6, made the run in 35½ seconds, capturing the first prize of $150. The second prize of $75 went to the Salem Independents.

THE FOOT RACES.

Immediately after the hose reel races the one hundred yard handicap foot races came off on East Main street. Ten entries were made but only nine contested. The entrance fee was one dollar. Hardgrove and Heiman, of Massillon, and Winters, of Canton, were the contestants in the first heat, in which Hardgrove won in 10½ seconds. In the second heat Nelson, of Massillon, Williams, of Canal Fulton, Lang Chas., of Tiffin, and Fry, of Canton, entered. Nelson won in 10½ seconds. Johnson, of Lawrence, and Lang W., of Canton, were the contestants in the third heat. Johnson won in 10½ seconds. Hardgrove, Johnson and Nelson, who had each won their respective heats, then contested for the prizes. Hardgrove won first, $10, Johnson second, $3, and Nelson, who claimed he was not ready when the start was given, will probaby receive the third prize of $2.

The one hundred and fifty yard foot race was then called and came off on the same track. The entrance fee was a dollar and a half. Hardgrove, Lang W. of Canton, and Williams, of Canal Fulton, entered. Lang came in about four feet ahead of Hardgrove, winning first money, $15; Hardgrove second, $5, and Williams third, $2. Time, 15½ seconds.

COUNTING THE COST.

The Tournament is Over and the Bills are Paid.

A well filled slate at the mayor's office is all that remains to tell of the firemen's tournament. Early this morning the work of renovation began, and by 8 o'clock the streets were in tolerably presentable condition. Some of the truly good have done a vast amount of moralizing, and a few of those who have never been known to suggest anything for the city's benefit are deploring what they consider mistaken enterprise. But on the whole everybody is satisfied, and there is not the least doubt in the world but that Massillon has given the biggest tournament in recent years, and that, too, under adverse circumstances. It would be rash to more than vaguely hint at the presence of five thousand strangers. The story of the foot race is told in the sporting column.

To pay all the expenses of the tournament, including prizes, printing bills, and so on, cost $829.70. Nearly every cent of the money was raised by Wm. Jones, who deserves much more credit than he will get for all that he has done The receipts from all sources were $843.70, leaving a cash balance of $14, which was turned over to the Harmonia band. The prizes for the foot races amounted to $35 The entrance fees amounted to $15, and the balance was made up by William Jones, out of his private resources.

The affair was successful, though the management was not at all perfect. There were too many heads and they did not work in harmony. However, it is all over now, and the boys will know better how to do another time.

LAKE PARK RELEASED

By Bayliss & Heckert. Anton Reymann Gets It.

The proposition sent some time ago to A. Reymann, the new owner of Meyer's Lake, by Bayliss & Heckert, the non-acceptance of which has occasioned some newspaper words, has been taken up by Mr. Reymann, who will assume possession in a week. Invoicing will be commenced on Monday. The last meal under the management of Bayliss & Heckert was served last night. Mr. Reyman was obliged to take the terms offered him, and paid handsomely for the privilege of taking up the lease. The present lessees thought it better to sell out two years sooner than need be, and get a good price for about $5,000 worth of improvements, than to wait and get nothing. It is feared that the career of Lake Park, as a place of social resort, is terminated. It was an especially pleasant spot for Massillonians, while Mr. Bayliss had charge, and will be changed in its character by Mr. Reymann, who will cater to a different trade. Reymann proposes to erect a third hotel very soon, and as he has unlimited means may build something that will take the place of Lake Park.

POOR AL GRISWOLD!

He Prevents a Wreck at Seville at the Cost of His Own Life—Meager Information.

Al. Griswold is dead. Everyone that has anything to do with the C., L. & W. railroad knows Al. Griswold, who for years has been car inspector in this city. He was in Seville on Saturday, where he had gone to repair two cars. But little is known of his death, and that little is that he died like a brave man who risked and lost his own life to save the lives and property of others. Two trains were approaching on the same track and he saw that a collision was inevitable unless he could turn an unguarded switch, and let one thunder by. He took his chance, he turned the switch, he averted the disaster, and he died. The swiftly on-coming engine struck him on the head, and when picked up, he was dead. That is the story the railroad men tell. The accident occurred shortly after 8 o'clock. The switch is what is known as a stub, and can only be reached by stooping over the track.

The remains were brought to Massillon for interment. His home is on Summit street, where he leaves a wife and five small children.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents of Baltzly's 1

THE BUSY BURGLAR

VISITS THREE ESTABLISHMENTS

And When Surrounded at Last Streaks Through the Line and Escapes.

The pious burglar rested Sunday night, after his Saturday exertions, and with renewed energy Monday night, called at three places and outwitted nine men. The first stop was of the least importance. It was at Max Dagenbach's cigar shop on West Main street. Mrs. Dagenbach heard him at an alley window and scared him off. She describes him as a tall individual who does not tally with the looks of the man who visited the other places.

F. R. Shepley's cigar store, 40 East Main street, was next attacked. The rear skylight was opened, the desk was turned inside out, and a few cigars and cigarettes were taken. A stock of full boxes of cigars was packed and laid on a show case, and then the marauder left, to go through Mrs. Thompson's bakery next door, evidently intending to return and take the cigars with him.

At Mrs. Thompson's entrance was effected through a rear window. The cash drawers were readily broken open and the small change, a trifle over a dollar, was taken. An ax and a stone were found this morning in the store, which had been taken to use in breaking locks. While the inexperienced and unskillful burglar was at work at Mrs. Thompson's, Andy Heline, who works for her, and who sleeps immediately over the ice cream parlor, heard the noise and set about to effect a capture. First he looked at his revolver, alas, it was empty, and he had no cartridges. So Andy jumped from his second story window, landed lightly, ran over to the Hotel Conrad, and told the night porters. While one of them went to police headquarters, Andy and the other returned to watch.

All this was taking place about 1 o'clock. Meanwhile the industrious burglar labored away. Officer Hagan was first to arrive. In rapid succession others came, and when the cordon was complete it was composed of the following bold participants: Officers Hagan, Kitchen, Ertle and Stilke, Andy Heline, E. S. Howells, Charles Shrub, Charles Hodnot and Dan Nolan. The house was surrounded, but it was frightfully dark, and to anyone unfamiliar with the premises the rear yard with all its sheds is a perfect labyrinth. Andy Heline stationed Officer Hagan in a particularly black entry, commanding what he said was the only possible exit for the burglar except through the front door. The policeman stood guard with his revolver waiting for a light to be brought. While so waiting he addressed a few pleasant words to his prisoner, whom he heard inside. He jocularly told him to make himself perfectly comfortable and that the boys would soon make it more interesting for him. And then the light came and the door was opened, and they marched in. But the burglar had flown. One of the volunteers said that he had seen a man climb over the fence bounding Mr. S. A. Conrad's yard but supposed that it was an officer. Officer Hagan was disgusted that Andy had not told him about the side window, and had he known the ways of the place he would certainly have captured the villain. Mrs. Thompson slept through the whole excitement and cannot be too grateful to the faithful Heline for at least preventing the burglar from getting up stairs, if he could not get him in jail. She will see to it that he is hereafter provided with cartridges.

THROUGH CARELESSNESS

He Lost His Life at Hernbrook.

John Halter, who attends to the oiling of pumps in the Ridgway Burton Company's Hernbrook mine, was caught by the descending cage, early on Tuesday, while in the act of passing under it. A man way has been provided at Hernbrook so that the miners can pass around the shaft, and every precaution has been taken for the avoidance of accidents of this nature. The carelessness of Halter caused him to lose his life. He was horribly crushed, and suffered fearfully after being taken out of the mine He died before he could be gotten to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Miller, on East Oak street.

A Remarkable Meteor.

Many persons noticed a huge meteor which flashed through the sky on Saturday night, about a quarter past 10. It is described as having made the earth so intensely light as to make the succeeding brilliant moonlight seem like total darkness. It took about twelve seconds for it to disappear. One who witnessed it said that it seemed very near, and that its tail was twelve feet wide to the eye.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in 50 cent and $1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. 1

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Loeffler & Son, as malsters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERICK LOEFFLER.
HARMON LOEFFLER.

MASSILLON, O., October 1st, 1887.

Genteel Quacks.

"Yes, it pays," said a big, fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world. "I have a practice worth $40,000 a year." "Women?" "Yes, you've guessed it first time. They pay $10 every time they come into my office. When one gets on my list I tell you she stays!" and Dr. H —— laughed long and loud. This is quackery—gilt edged, genteel quackery—to keep suffering woman paying tribute year in and year out, and doing no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar diseases and weaknesses of women. It does not lie to them nor rob them.

Hard coal is selling for $7.50 per ton at Burlington, Ia.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Seven thousand four hundred and forty two immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the week ending September 8.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

All the corn-cob pipes in the United States are manufactured at Washington, Mo., where one man and a machine make three hundred per hour.—Labor Tribune.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with sore throat, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

In 1887 the number of sheep in Ohio was 4,105,177, but in 1888 this number has decreased to 3,739,449, a falling off of 365,728 in less than a year.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The speed of railroad trains passing through Navarre has been regulated by an ordinance.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

A tall and elegant Republican pole will be raised on Saturday night with befitting ceremonies by the voters of Pigeon Run.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The miners at Salineville are out on a strike again.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

There is talk of another Democratic paper at Medina.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The new pottery company in Leetonia has been christened the American Porcelain Manufacturing Company. The machinery for the works was imported from Germany.—Columbiana Register.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially in the November (1883) number of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream balm too highly."

It is said that Rittman disaster is the second of but two instances of fatal accidents to Nypano passengers since the road was opened, twenty-five years ago. Probably no other road in the country can show such a remarkable exemption. —Warren Chronicle.

WILL MEET AT MASSILLON.

The Proceedings of the M. E. Conference.

SALEM, O., September 21—At the third day's session of the East Ohio M. E. Conference, Bishop Joyce took the chair promptly at 9:30 o'clock.

Dr. Domer, presiding elder of New Philadelphia district, reported a year of prosperity, revivals not extensive, but good, followed by substantial results.

Cambridge district was called and Presiding Elder W. L. Dixon read his report. Several of the pastors in the district had been compelled because of ill health to relinquish their work. The revival work has been very gratifying. One thousand have been converted, and more than six hundred have been brought into full membership. Some $10,000 has been spent in new churches and repairs. Three new churches will be ready for dedication in October.

D. A. Pierce was at his own request granted a superannuated relation, and a collection was taken on his behalf amounting to $60. C. H. Hanks, W. R. Scott, S. H. Johnston, G. T. Humble, local preachers, were elected to deacons' orders. A. B. Williams, R. A. Cassidy, local deacons, were elected to elders' orders Mrs. S. Franklin had her name placed on the list of conference claimants.

Massillon was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next session of the conference.

STRUCK BY THE CAGE.

And Instantly Killed at the Shisler Shaft.

The Shisler coal mine, near North Lawrence, owned by the Ridgway Burton Company, was Friday the scene of the third fatal accident almost within as many weeks. It was the result of carelessness purely. Albert Parish, a young man from Coshocton, aged about seventeen years, was working on the switch being built by the C., A. & C. railroad, was lowering down the shaft. Though advised to keep away, he persisted in remaining, and was in this position when the cage, which had been raised to the top of the chute, suddenly descended and struck him on the head. He died instantly.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

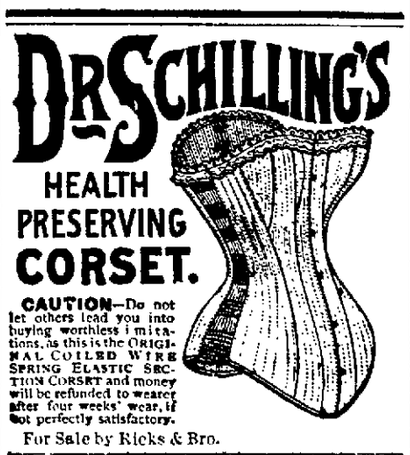
Another Accident Near North Lawrence.

Gotlieb Hossman, a German who lives near North Lawrence, was struck by an east bound freight on the P., Ft W. & C. railroad last Friday near that town, and died in about half an hour. He was a single man about forty-five years of age

Wheat at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 6 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is issued by the agriculturist of the Station, J. Fremont Hickman, and gives the results of this season's experiments in the cultivation of wheat The experiments include a comparative test of sixty-three so-called varieties of wheat; seeding with different quantities of seed; sowing early and late; planting at different depths, and various methods of planting. In connection with the results of this season's trials the bulletin summarizes the results of the previous five or six years' tests, thus furnishing more reliable data than can be gathered from any single year's experience. It will be sent, free of charge, to any Ohio farmer who will send a request for it to the director of the Ohio Experiment Station, Columbus, O

Louisville, this county, and one of the most enterprising towns in it, decided on Saturday, by a majority of seventy votes, to build water works and a hall.


DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.
CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 12 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87¼ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:50 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH						GOING SOUTH			
No. 35.	No. 17.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 38
Cleveland Express	Akron Express	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night Express	Columbus Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 20	5 46	Ar C. Depot Lv	8 10	8 00	1 45
12 20	7 21	5 20	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 13	1 55
12 10	7 05	5 10	" Newburg	8 35	8 26	2 11
11 58	6 50	4 55	Hudson	9 15	9 03	2 45
11 38	6 11	4 18	Cuyahoga Falls	9 20	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 2	3 24	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	Orrville ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 25	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 38	12 34	6 30
7 52	1 37	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	.....
.....	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 55	.....
.....	8 30	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	.....
.....	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	.....
.....	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	.....
.....	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 10	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	.....
.....	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	.....
.....	11 23	10 20	Vandalia	4 48	5 10	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.03 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	a7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	5 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor ..... Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 28	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	2 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	2 22
Wellington		4 32	8 06	4 00
Creston ..... Ar	11 53	5 20	9 06	4 47
Orrville ..... Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	8 06	.....	.....
New Comerstown	3 38	am 6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 38	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta ..... Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville ..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 1
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	A. M.
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 32	.....
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 20	7 25
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo ..... Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at Home With

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE YELLOW SPECTER.

EXPERIENCE OF A STAFF OFFICER DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

A Tragedy Which Prostrated Five and Took Two—A Scientist and Soldier Closed His Career—Details of the Sick Room.

[Special Correspondence.]

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—The death of Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, from yellow fever, recalls vividly a tragedy, every incident of which, though it occurred twenty-six years ago, is stamped indelibly on my mind. Ormsby M. Mitchel and Richard A. Proctor were the only men who ever achieved any great reputation in America as lecturers on astronomy. Mitchel began the work of popularizing astronomy in 1841, at Cincinnati, and Proctor followed him more than thirty years later.

In my biographical narrative of Gen. Mitchel* I touched upon the events I am going to narrate here only so far as they concerned the subject of the narrative. In that book I refrained from the use of the "ego" so essential in giving personal experiences. The following story I will tell entirely from my own standpoint.

* * *

Gen. Mitchel had been campaigning in the west for a year during 1861 and 1862. He had about him a personal staff which with him constituted a singularly united military family. In the fall of 1862 when he was placed in command of the department of the south with headquarters on Hilton Head Island, this military family consisted of Lieut. Col. William P. Prentice, chief of staff; Maj. Bushrod Burch, Capt. James C. Williams and myself, aides, and Capt. E. W. Mitchel temporarily aide-de-camp as aide. Williams and I had been playmates and afterward chums at college. Capt. E. W. Mitchel and myself were both sons of the general, and being both captains and of the same name soon came to be called Capt. Ned and Capt. Fred. Maj. Burch was near the general's age; the rest of us were youngsters. Burch was devoted to the general and made more of a companion for him than youngsters, none of whom was far above 20 years of age.

It was about the middle of September that we arrived at Hilton Head Island. Almost the first thing reported was several cases of yellow fever. We found a long row of frame quarters, roughly constructed for the occupancy of the commanding general and his staff. Beside these quarters, men were engaged in constructing earthworks fronting on the harbor, every day turning up fresh earth, a dangerous thing to do in fever countries. Capt. Williams was lodged nearest these works, Col. Prentice next, Capt. Ned Mitchel next, then Maj. Burch, and next to the general, myself. This is as near as I can remember the order, and I think it is correct.

Several of us rode out one day with the general to a plantation near by, and I noticed that Williams, who was with us, was in a burning fever. I urged him to return to his quarters, but he said he would rather be in the saddle than in bed. Soon after this, upon going into Col. Prentice's quarters, I found him in bed, thrashing with fever. Next Capt. Ned Mitchel was taken down, and then it came my turn. The fever skipped Maj. Burch entirely. He had been taking daily doses of whisky and quinine.

The general and his medical director suspected yellow fever. I have often thought what must have been the feelings of the general at seeing his staff one by one thus prostrated. The only time at which he showed to me how deeply it affected him was in the middle of the night after I was taken. He came into my room and after speaking to me turned with an expression of pain he could not conceal and left the room. Suspecting too late that the location might be the cause of our troubles he determined to remove us to Beaufort, where the old Hay-mould house, a commodious mansion, had been reserved for Headquarters. He placed us on a steamer one morning and that afternoon we were landed at Beaufort. Col. Prentice and Capt. Ned were placed in one room on the second floor, while Capt. Williams and myself were placed in another on the opposite side of the hall.

I remember distinctly the evening of our arrival. A fire had been built in the great open fireplace in the room occupied by Williams and myself. The general was with us and I was sitting by the fire which had just been lighted. Williams was very ill, much more so than I then realized. He said to me that he would rather die than suffer much longer as he was then suffering. Maj. Burch came in, and the general said to us, "I am either going to be sick as you boys are, or I'm going to have one of my sick headaches." Maj. Burch took him by the arm and led him downstairs.

Williams and I were on the same broad, old fashioned bed. We were tossing with the fever and retching continuously. I remember a lady coming in—she was doubtless one of the colony at Beaufort who were attempting to teach the negroes—and finding a musquito net over our bed. She went about it as coolly as Gen. Grant would have sat on his horse and faced a more tangible enemy. Everybody about us was perfectly cool, and I did not for a moment suspect the presence of the dreaded yellow fever. Williams, when we arrived at Beaufort, was really entering the last stages of the disease. His lips were cracked and he had a terrible flushed and at the same time pinched look. The day after we were put on the same bed together he was seized with the black vomit. The nurses took him up and hastily carried him into an adjoining room. The removal was quickly done that I should not see the tale telling black vomit and suspect the truth. For some time I heard sounds coming from the room where he was taken, but I was too ill to fully grasp the situation. Maj. Burch came to my door, and I asked him to go in and see Williams, as I feared he was very sick. Burch stammered some excuse which did not please me, and not realizing how ill I was I told him that if he did not do as I wished I would get up and go in there myself. He left me with a promise to do as I asked.

At last I heard no further sounds from Williams' room. I lay day after day without seeing any one except my nurse and the surgeon. It was fever, burning fever, and vomiting, though this at last ceased. I wondered at the stillness. I seemed to be deserted by my former companions. I didn't know that the general was ill, and could not account for his not coming to my room. The doctor came morning and evening, but stayed only a few minutes; the rest of the time there was no one in the room except my regular nurse from the hospital and at night a man detailed to relieve him. After I had passed the crisis I had nothing to do but lay on my back and wonder at what this singular stillness, this apparent desertion meant.

One day I saw through the window a flag. I remembered that I had not seen it before, though I had been lying in the same position for several days, and from its size I knew it to be a post flag and doubtless flying all the while. Then there was the booming of a gun—and another and another at regular intervals. I had not been used to hearing these guns, and asked my nurse what it meant. He told me it was target practice. Then I heard the rattle of drums under my window; men tramping past the house and the word of command from the officers. It was all very distinct. I knew from the tramping that a considerable body of men were marching. From the "halt" and "forward, march," I judged that their movements had a special reference to the house in which I lay. At last they passed out of hearing, and after an interval there came the sound of volleys of musketry and artillery firing. Then all was still again.

When the doctor came one day I asked him how Williams was. He told me that Williams didn't suffer any more. I suspected something from his words, but my brain was not very clear and I did not retain the impression long. I lay all day wondering at the strange condition of things, and as I got better my mind dwelt continually on my surroundings, or, rather, the absence of surroundings. The nights, too, were very long. I remember one night I wanted something. The man who had been detailed to attend me was sitting in a chair before the fire. He was sound asleep. I called to him. My weak voice had no power to waken him. I called again, louder—as loud as I could. I sat up and looked around for something to throw at him. There was nothing near, it was of no avail; I fell back on my pillow and gave it up. On another occasion my drowsing watcher, who had been a New York "tough," regaled me with stories of the hospital where he had been detailed on account of a broken constitution, which unfitted him for more active service. He told me about a man who was very ill and had the hiccoughs. The doctor had told his nurse when the paroxysms came on to give him a tablespoonful of brandy. The nurse went to sleep and the patient died.

One morning my nurse came to me with a bowl of water and a brush and comb and I made a kind of toilet. I was feeling all the delights of relief from suffering. I was convalescent. My nurse took me up and put me in an arm chair. It was a beautiful morning, the sun was shining brightly, and the transition from suffering to convalescence brought a singular feeling of exhilaration. One or two persons came in whom I questioned about the general and the others and received replies that were very satisfactory. Still, as I sat looking at the warm autumn sunbeams streaming in at the windows, a realization of something terrible that had happened suddenly came to me. I repeated to myself several times the words: "Some impending calamity."

Presently the doctor came in. His face always wore an encouraging smile, and the smile was there today. "You are looking better," he said, and then asked me if I was well enough to hear some bad news. Within two or three minutes he told me that Williams had died, and the general had died, and they had both been buried four or five days. Then I learned for the first time that we had yellow fever; that Col. Prentice and my brother had recovered; that of those taken down death had gathered two in five. The flag I had seen through my window was at half mast; the drums I had heard and the tramping of men past the house were those of a funeral escort; the volleys were the last tribute of soldiers to Capt. Williams and to their commanding general. For a week past there had been practiced upon me a continued deception—a deception I readily forgave and felt duly thankful for, since it doubtless saved my life. What impressed me most was that the life of one in whose military career we had all taken so much interest had been so suddenly snuffed out: that one who might have been useful had been taken: those whose places could easily be supplied were left.

Then came an order from the succeeding department commander for those of us who lived, after a leave of absence in which to recuperate, to report at Washington—permission from Admiral Dupont, commanding the naval force at Port Royal to go north in a government transport—the embarkation of several emaciated, yellow looking young officers with crape on their left arms—a storm at sea—the breakage of machinery—return to Port Royal with shattered nerves—another start—arrival at home. There were loving hands to smooth comfortable pillows that night, but the pleasure of meeting was far more than neutralized by the remembrance of the two who had been left behind.

F. A. MITCHEL.

*"Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, Astronomer and General." Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A Washington Story.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—One of the best known correspondents here has a niece, a young girl of 17, who was born blind. Ten years ago her uncle and his wife lived in Brooklyn, and the then little blind girl lived with them. One day they were in a street car, the little girl occupying a seat away from her uncle and aunt and beside a fine looking old gentleman, who became quite interested in the child. As they rode along a military company came down the street, and the old gentleman called his companion's attention to it.

"There," he said, "if you will look out through this window you will see the best drilled body of men in the city."

She turned her sightless eyes to him.

"But I can't look out," she said simply; "I am blind."

The old gentleman looked at her in a quick, nervous way, with a world of tenderness in his face, and the tears started in his own eyes. He said nothing, but began to fidget around in his seat, looking every now and then at the child, and finally, as the car stopped in the crowd, he hurriedly rose to leave.

"Good by, little one," he said, taking her hand; "good by, and God be with you," and the next minute he had disappeared among the people, leaving something in the hand he had held in his own.

The uncle and aunt had been noticing the little scene, and when he had gone she told them what he had said, and holding out her hand asked what it was he had given her. They looked, and there lay a twenty dollar gold piece in her palm. It was too late to explain and restore the money, for the good heart that prompted the good deed was beyond recall, and there was no way of telling who the gentleman was, so all that could be done was to keep the gold piece, and the young girl has it now among her choicest treasures as a souvenir of a man whose like is too seldom found in this world, where charity comes only at the bidding.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Illustrated Description of the Polled Angus Cattle, a Race That Is Increasing in Popularity in the United States and Canada.

The polled cattle are less well known to American dairymen than most other races of merit. These hornless cattle have, however, of late come into considerable prominence owing in part to their good points, and in part to the present craze existing in some sections for dishorning cattle. While there are at present numerous advocates for dishorning, the majority of breeders prefer not to run the risks of the operation, and many are deterred because they believe dishorning to be cruelty to animals.

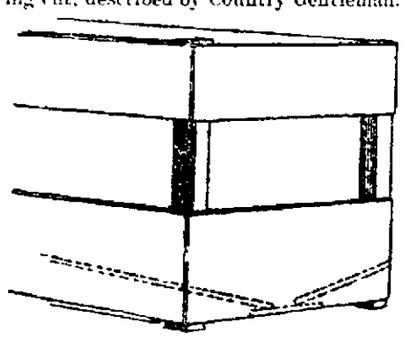
POLLED ANGUS BULL.

The origin of the polled breeds of cattle is not definitely known. According to the Aberdeen Angus Herd Book, however, there appears to be evidence that the breed of the present day is a lineal descendant from the ancient polled cattle of the northwest of Scotland, known at the beginning of the present century in their respective districts as the Angus Dodies and the Buchan Humlies. The first account of the importation of a breeding herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, according to Prairie Farmer, is that of Professor Brown of the Ontario, Canada, experiment farm, made in 1876 and consisting of two cows and a bull. These polled cattle are, at the present date, prominently known in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois. Importations have also been made in Maine, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Experiment with these cattle seems to have proved that they are well adapted to various climates, that they are hardy and deep milkers. The fact of their being polled is accepted by many as a great point in their favor.

A Convenient Feed Box.

One of many forms of feeding racks for cattle in barn yards or for feeding hay in the field, so as to avoid placing it on the ground, is represented in the accompanying cut, described by Country Gentleman.



FEEDING BOX FOR CATTLE.

This box has light scantling at the corners, and boards, as represented, at the sides. Hay is thrown in at the top. It is also used for feeding grain to sheep in the shallow trough shown by the dotted lines. It is about two feet wide and twelve feet long, the bottom boards forming the flat trough about a foot wide: they rest on a cross board in the middle. To clean it, it is simply turned upside down.

Commercial Fertilizers.

The ingredients of commercial fertilizers on which both their agricultural and commercial value chiefly depends, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Besides these more valuable ingredients, sulphuric acid and lime are always present in the superphosphates in considerable quantities, being a necessary accompaniment of phosphoric acid as it exists in nearly all manufactured fertilizers. Nitrogen is the most costly of the three important ingredients mentioned, and adds largely to the value of all the fertilizers sold with but few exceptions.

The following materials furnish organic nitrogen to fertilizers. Dried blood, dried and ground fish, prepared animal matter, fish scrap, meat scrap, cotton seed meal, caster pomace, hair, horn, wool, leather waste, etc. These substances must decompose and the nitrogen become changed into compounds of nitric acid and ammonia before it is available to plants. Soluble phosphoric acid is obtained by treating certain phosphatic materials, such as bone and South Carolina rock, with sulphuric acid.

The potash used in this country for agricultural purposes comes mostly from Germany, in the so called "German potash salts," which include potassium, sulphate, potassium chloride (the muriate) and kainite. Except for a few special purposes, potash is equally valuable in all these forms, but costs less in the muriate and in kainite.

Potato Blossoms.

After repeated experiments to determine the fact in his own mind, the editor of The Mark Lane Express advises farmers to cut off potato blossoms as soon as they appear. The ball, or true seed of the potato, which results from the blossom, are not only unnecessary to the formation of the tuber below, but are a prejudicial strain on the plant. He says "I have tried it again and again on a large scale—three rows left and three rows cut—and the results have more than satisfied me. It stands to reason that the plant which is propagated in acknowledged agricultural economy from its 'budding root stem,' must spend its energies and powers unnecessarily in the production of flowers and seeds which are of no economic value whatever."

Preservation of Eggs.

Results gained from prizes offered by The London Dairy for the best preserved eggs seem to show that the lime water system is, all things considered, the best. A pound of lime should be stirred with a gallon of water, and the eggs, perfectly fresh, immersed therein in barrels or jars. This excludes air and any germs that might cause mildew or mold, and prevents evaporation, so that the contents of the egg are not reduced in bulk. It is important to have a considerable excess of lime to replace any that may become carbonated. The vessels containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, well ventilated place.—American Stockman.

Potato Prices, and Weights.

It is true, as asserted by the Democrats, that Mr. Morton has a "barrel." The people found that out a good many years years ago when he tapped it so liberally for the relief of want and suffering in poor old Ireland.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Thurman's little speech, in which he says the tariff taxes the laboring man from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is a regular top and bottom game. It is fully as delusive as the ordinary racket of that sort. It will fool those who bet on it just as badly.—Denver Times.

The New York city Democrats are very much annoyed that the president does not remove Postmaster Pearson, who is a Republican. Never mind. He is the kind of a Republican that votes for Democrats for office, and therefore almost as useful as the real, genuine mossback to the party. Let him remain.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is probably true, as Mr. Blaine says, that if we should adopt the Mills-Cleveland free trade policy, our factories would not be closed; but it is equally true, as he adds, that if kept open they would not pay more than half the present wages. The issue, in other words, is not so much that of caring for the interests of the manufacturers as it is that of protecting the laboring people against the loss of at least 50 per cent. of the pay which they now receive.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Poor Mr. Bayard's diplomatic ventures all seem to come to grief. Now that his pet fisheries treaty has been rejected by the senate, his cup of woe must be overflowing. Alas! poor Bayard. However, Cleveland now has an opportunity to prove that all these allegations as to his pro-British sympathies are false. By all means let us have war against Canada—dark, bloody, horrid war. But it must be over in time for the November election.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)

How the Solid Men Talk.

Every man who has ever worn a felt hat in America has heard of Robert Dunlap, the great hat manufacturer. Dunlap, four years ago, was one of Cleveland's most enthusiastic admirers, but here is the way he talked to a reporter of The Cincinnati Enquirer, John R. McLean's able Democratic newspaper:

"I work 700 hands. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influences with my men to accomplish his election. Now I don't think he will get a vote out of the establishment. Business is hard enough, sir, for these politicians to keep their hands off it. Give them an inch and they will be taking an ell. Whenever politicians put their hands into our business affairs they do nobody any good, confuse the times and render us liable to close up and turn out our men. Mr. Cleveland has taken the gratuitous pains to trouble such establishments as mine, and I think we will remind him at the election that we appreciate his attention."

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

THE VOLUME OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Wheat Crop Estimated to Be Between Eighty and Ninety Million Bushels Short. Foreign Trade Slightly Improved, But Not Equal to That of 1887.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review to trade says:

The volume of legitimate business continues to improve. Crop reports are altogether favorable as to corn. The general average of prices has again declined slightly. In stocks a severe reaction averaging $3 per share culminated on the 15th and there has been an average advance of $1.50 per share.

The crop which is most important in railroad or financial aspects is not large. The yield of wheat is 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels short of a full crop. Heavy rains late in the season have also injured cotton to some extent as to grade and probably as to quality; but the feeling still prevails that a large business may be expected for the coming season, though fuller supplies of money at western and southern centers may cause demands upon New York to be lighter than usual.

Official reports show that the money in hand of all kinds was about $1,361,000,000 September 1, against $1,321,000,000 a year ago, and the treasury has put out this month about $2,200,000 more than it has taken in, besides adding to circulation the amount of the gold and silver coinage. For the past week the addition to circulation has been $3,200,000, and on Thursday $3,700,000 more bonds were purchased, 130 being paid for four-per-cents. The reports from interior points show that money is generally in ample supply, though there is some closeness at Cleveland and Detroit. The market is light at Atlanta. Collections have improved. For speculation money here is in abundant supply, but for commercial uses the market is growing harder.

Business is fairly active at all interior points reporting, and at most it is better than a year ago. But while the principal centers report good and increasing trade, the accounts from several of unusual dullness at the smaller towns in regions surrounding suggest that distribution may not be answering expectations. The iron market grows harder at Philadelphia, though one company still sells at $18 for No. 1. Coal moves largely on past contracts, and the year's output thus far is 8 per cent. in excess of last year to date. In wool prices are a shade higher, but the speculative demand has abated.

Foreign trade has improved a little, but exports for the past three weeks from New York are still 9 per cent. below last year, while imports here show an increase of 9 per cent. The preliminary statements for August show that the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, cotton and oil were $8,577,338 smaller than for the same month last year, or 23 per cent., but the last year's exports for that month were exceptionally large.

Wheat has been moderately active, with sales of 29,000,000 bushels, and only one-quarter net advance in price, while corn has declined one and three-quarter cents, oats one-half cent, and oil three-quarter cent. Pork products are higher; dressed hogs ten cents, and lard fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Cotton has advanced a sixteenth, with sales of 404,000 bales, and coffee half a cent, with sales of 406,000 bags. Hides are steady, but leather has advanced fully one cent. Meanwhile exports of wheat from this country for July and August amount to 18,500,500 bushels, flour included, against 35,570,000 bushels last year, and the supply remaining for export is probably about 24,000,000 bushels greater than a year's exports for the rest of crop year.

The business failures number 223, as compared with 217 last week, and 224 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 183.

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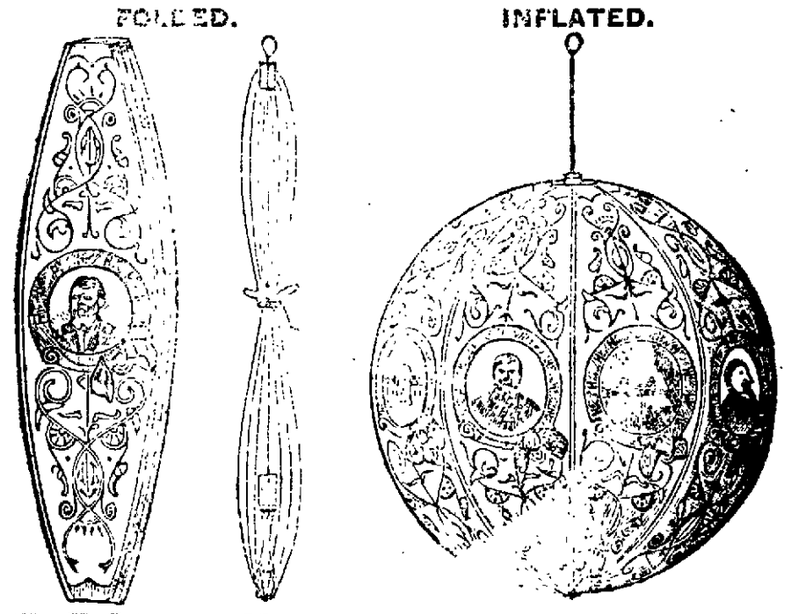

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THE FIREMEN.

HOW THE CONTESTS ARE COMING OFF.

A Band Contest that was not Seriously Contested—Incidents of the Day.

[From Friday's Daily.]

THE BAND CONTEST.

The band contest, an important feature of yesterday's programme, took place in the park promptly at 4 o'clock. The prizes were for two classes of bands, brass and reed. The prize for brass bands, eighty-five dollars, was awarded to the Minglewood band, of North Lawrence, which, despite the fact that "drums and cymbals cover a multitude of sins," has been converted to the belief that they are of some good in their place. The Mt. Eaton band captured the one hundred dollar prize offered for reed bands. Both bands played three selections, and played them well. An immense crowd gathered to hear them.

THE SENIOR HOOK AND LADDER RACE.

The muddy condition of Main street, notwithstanding the efforts of Commissioner Limbach to remedy it, rendered the work of the hook and ladder companies very laborious this morning, and the time was comparatively slow. The race for senior hooks was called at 11 o'clock, with C. E. Jarvis, E. G. Willison and Frank Vogt on the judge's stand, and R. B. Crawford, H. B. Coleman and C. H. Rudolph as timers. The Vogelgesang Hooks, of Canton, a fine looking lot of fellows, were the first to start. After some delay in clearing the track, they were given the word, and came down the forty-rod course in grand style. There was a perceptible slackening of their pace when within ten rods of the stacking point, and a slight hitch in making their stack, but their climber threw his leg over the top round of the ladder in just 38 seconds. They were awarded second money, $75.

Next came the Dex Tylers, of Wooster, and no wonder Wooster is proud of them. Their predecessors, the Eagle Hooks, well known to all the older firemen, always ran for first money, and almost invariably got it. The Dex Tylers are evidently able to keep the record good. They made a pretty run down the stretch, never weakening, although there was a steady pull from start to finish, put their ladder up in first-class style, and sent their man to the top in 36½ seconds, winning the first prize—$150.

THE JUNIOR HOOK AND LADDER RACE.

There were two entries for the Junior Hook and Ladder race, which was run on West Main street. A dense crowd witnessed it, and the hoarse cheering could be heard over the city. The C. O. P. Company, of Canton, started, but their climber, feeling the ladder slip, refused to go to the top round, and no time was given. The Sichley Company, of Wooster, followed, and made the dash in 29 seconds, receiving first money, $30. The judges upon decision relented, and allowed the Canton company to run again, for second money. The time was 28½, but as they ran only for second place, though their time was better than that made by the Wooster boys, they only received the purse of $20,

THE HOSE COMPANY RACE.

A surging, howling mass of people, such as is rarely encompassed in so small a space, was wedged in South Erie street to see the hose company race, which was called about 3 o'clock. Every street intersection was filled with carriages, roofs were covered, and windows filled. The street itself was densely packed, and as the reels rolled down the track, and the fringe of people who clung to the rope effectually shut off the view, every one else was impressed with the thought that civilization is not a failure, and that the tournament was a grand, gloomy and peculiar success.

The Salem Independents first tore down the course of forty rods, and made their coupling in 37 seconds.

Next Wooster's Good Intents No. 5. Unfortunately they made a bad coupling and no time was given them.

Relief No. 7, of Canton, dashed through third and did their work in 40½ seconds. One of their men fell and was run over, though not hurt.

Tiffin's crack company, the Flickers, were next called. This company undoubtedly made the very best appearance and fairly flew over the course. They are magnificent fellows, and the way they ran excited the sympathy of the entire crowd. Probably their time was about 33 seconds. Their coupling came loose, however, and no time could be given. They were disappointed and tried to argue a reverse decision, but to no avail.

Canton Eagles, No. 6, made the run in 35½ seconds, capturing the first prize of $150. The second prize of $75 went to the Salem Independents.

THE FOOT RACES.

Immediately after the hose reel races the one hundred yard handicap foot races came off on East Main street. Ten entries were made but only nine contested. The entrance fee was one dollar. Hardgrove and Heiman, of Massillon, and Winters, of Canton, were the contestants in the first heat, in which Hardgrove won in 10½ seconds. In the second heat Nelson, of Massillon, Williams, of Canal Fulton, Lang Chas., of Tiffin, and Fry, of Canton, entered. Nelson won in 10¾ seconds. Johnson, of Lawrence, and Lang W., of Canton, were the contestants in the third heat. Johnson won in 10½ seconds. Hardgrove, Johnson and Nelson, who had each won their respective heats, then contested for the prizes. Hardgrove won first, $10, Johnson second, $3, and Nelson, who claimed he was not ready when the start was given, will probaby receive the third prize of $2.

The one hundred and fifty yard foot race was then called and came off on the same track. The entrance fee was a dollar and a half. Hardgrove, Lang W. of Canton, and Williams, of Canal Fulton, entered. Lang came in about four feet ahead of Hardgrove, winning first money, $15; Hardgrove second, $5, and Williams third, $2. Time, 15½ seconds.

COUNTING THE COST.

The Tournament is Over and the Bills are Paid.

A well filled slate at the mayor's office is all that remains to tell of the firemen's tournament. Early this morning the work of renovation began, and by 8 o'clock the streets were in tolerably presentable condition. Some of the truly good have done a vast amount of moralizing, and a few of those who have never been known to suggest anything for the city's benefit are deploring what they consider mistaken enterprise. But on the whole everybody is satisfied, and there is not the least doubt in the world but that Massillon has given the biggest tournament in recent years, and that, too, under adverse circumstances. It would be rash to more than vaguely hint at the presence of five thousand strangers. The story of the foot race is told in the sporting column.

To pay all the expenses of the tournament, including prizes, printing bills, and so on, cost $829.70. Nearly every cent of the money was raised by Wm. Jones, who deserves much more credit than he will get for all that he has done The receipts from all sources were $843.70, leaving a cash balance of $14, which was turned over to the Harmonia band. The prizes for the foot races amounted to $35 The entrance fees amounted to $15, and the balance was made up by William Jones, out of his private resources.

The affair was successful, though the management was not at all perfect There were too many heads and they did not work in harmony. However, it is all over now, and the boys will know better how to do another time.

LAKE PARK RELEASED

By Bayliss & Heckert. Anton Reymann Gets It.

The proposition sent some time ago to A. Reymann, the new owner of Meyer's Lake, by Bayliss & Heckert, the non-acceptance of which has occasioned some newspaper words, has been taken up by Mr. Reymann, who will assume possession in a week. Invoicing will be commenced on Monday. The last meal under the management of Bayliss & Heckert was served last night. Mr. Reyman was obliged to take the terms offered him, and paid handsomely for the privilege of taking up the lease The present lessees thought it better to sell out two years sooner than need be, and get a good price for about $5,000 worth of improvements, than to wait and get nothing. It is feared that the career of Lake Park, as a place of social resort, is terminated. It was an especially pleasant spot for Massillonians, while Mr. Bayliss had charge, and will be changed in its character by Mr. Reymann, who will cater to a different trade. Reymann proposes to erect a third hotel very soon, and as he has unlimited means may build something that will take the place of Lake Park.

POOR AL GRISWOLD!

He Prevents a Wreck at Seville at the Cost of His Own Life—Meager Information.

Al. Griswold is dead. Everyone that has anything to do with the C., L. & W. railroad knows Al. Griswold, who for years has been car inspector in this city. He was in Seville on Saturday, where he had gone to repair two cars. But little is known of his death, and that little is that he died like a brave man who risked and lost his own life to save the lives and property of others. Two trains were approaching on the same track and he saw that a collision was inevitable unless he could turn an unguarded switch, and let one thunder by. He took his chance, he turned the switch, he averted the disaster, and he died. The swiftly on-coming engine struck him on the head, and when picked up, he was dead. That is the story the railroad men tell. The accident occurred shortly after 8 o'clock. The switch is what is known as a stub, and can only be reached by stooping over the track.

The remains were brought to Massillon for interment. His home is on Summit street, where he leaves a wife and five small children.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents of Baltzly's 1

THE BUSY BURGLAR

VISITS THREE ESTABLISHMENTS

And When Surrounded at Last Breaks Through the Line and Escapes.

The pious burglar rested Sunday night, after his Saturday exertions, and with renewed energy Monday night, called at three places and outwitted nine men. The first stop was of the least importance. It was at Max Dagenbach's cigar shop on West Main street. Mrs. Dagenbach heard him at an alley window and scared him off. She describes him as a tall individual who does not tally with the looks of the man who visited the other places.

F. R. Shepley's cigar store, 40 East Main street, was next attacked. The rear skylight was opened, the desk was turned inside out, and a few cigars and cigarettes were taken. A stock of full boxes of cigars was packed and laid on a show case, and then the marauder left, to go through Mrs. Thompson's bakery next door, evidently intending to return and take the cigars with him.

At Mrs. Thompson's entrance was effected through a rear window. The cash drawers were readily broken open and the small change, a trifle over a dollar, was taken. An ax and a stone were found this morning in the store, which had been taken to use in breaking locks. While the inexperienced and unskillful burglar was at work at Mrs. Thompson's, Andy Heline, who works for her, and who sleeps immediately over the ice cream parlor, heard the noise and set about to effect a capture. First he looked at his revolver, alas, it was empty, and he had no cartridges. So Andy jumped from his second story window, landed lightly, ran over to the Hotel Conrad, and told the night porters. While one of them went to police headquarters, Andy and the other returned to watch.

All this was taking place about 1 o'clock Meanwhile the industrious burglar labored away. Officer Hagan was first to arrive. In rapid succession others came, and when the cordon was complete it was composed of the following bold participants: Officers Hagan, Kitchen, Ertle and Stilke, Andy Heline, E. S. Howells, Charles Shrub, Charles Hodnot and Dan Nolan. The house was surrounded, but it was frightfully dark, and to anyone unfamiliar with the premises the rear yard with all its sheds is a perfect labyrinth. Andy Heline stationed Officer Hagan in a particularly black entry, commanding what he said was the only possible exit for the burglar except through the front door. The policeman stood guard with his revolver waiting for a light to be brought. While so waiting he addressed a few pleasant words to his prisoner, whom he heard inside. He jocularly told him to make himself perfectly comfortable and that the boys would soon make it more interesting for him. And then the light came and the door was opened, and they marched in. But the burglar had flown. One of the volunteers said that he had seen a man climb over the fence bounding Mr. S. A. Conrad's yard but supposed that it was an officer. Officer Hagan was disgusted that Andy had not told him about the side window, and had he known the ways of the place he would certainly have captured the villain. Mrs. Thompson slept through the whole excitement and cannot be too grateful to the faithful Heline for at least preventing the burglar from getting up stairs, if he could not get him in jail. She will see to it that he is hereafter provided with cartridges.

THROUGH CARELESSNESS

He Lost His Life at Hernbrook.

John Halter, who attends to the oiling of pumps in the Ridgway Burton Company's Hernbrook mine, was caught by the descending cage, early on Tuesday, while in the act of passing under it. A man way has been provided at Hernbrook so that the miners can pass around the shaft, and every precaution has been taken for the avoidance of accidents of this nature. The carelessness of Halter caused him to lose his life. He was horribly crushed, and suffered fearfully after being taken out of the mine He died before he could be gotten to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Miller, on East Oak street.

A Remarkable Meteor.

Many persons noticed a huge meteor which flashed through the sky on Saturday night, about a quarter past 10. It is described as having made the earth so intensely light as to make the succeeding brilliant moonlight seem like total darkness. It took about twelve seconds for it to disappear. One who witnessed it said that it seemed very near, and that its tail was twelve feet wide to the eye.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in 50 cent and $1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. 1

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Loeffler & Son, as malsters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERICK LOEFFLER.
HARMON LOEFFLER.

MASSILLON, O., October 1st, 1887.

Genteel Quacks.

"Yes, it pays," said a big, fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world. "I have a practice worth $10,000 a year." "Women?" "Yes, you've guessed it first time. They pay $10 every time they come into my office. When one gets on my list I tell you she stays!" and Dr. H —— laughed long and loud. This is quackery—gilt edged, genteel quackery—to keep suffering woman paying tribute year in and year out, and doing no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar diseases and weaknesses of women. It does not lie to them nor rob them.

Hard coal is selling for $7.50 per ton at Burlington, Ia.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Seven thousand four hundred and forty two immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the week ending September 8.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

All the corn-cob pipes in the United States are manufactured at Washington, Mo., where one man and a machine make three hundred per hour.—Labor Tribune.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with sore throat, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

In 1887 the number of sheep in Ohio was 4,105,177, but in 1888 this number has decreased to 3,739,449, a falling off of 365,728 in less than a year.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The speed of railroad trains passing through Navarre has been regulated by an ordinance.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

A tall and elegant Republican pole will be raised on Saturday night with befitting ceremonies by the voters of Pigeon Run.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The miners at Salineville are out on a strike again.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

There is talk of another Democratic paper at Medina.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The new pottery company in Leetonia has been christened the American Porcelain Manufacturing Company. The machinery for the works was imported from Germany.—Columbiana Register.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially in the November (1883) number of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream balm too highly."

It is said that Rittman disaster is the second of but two instances of fatal accidents to Nypano passengers since the road was opened, twenty-five years ago. Probably no other road in the country can show such a remarkable exemption. —Warren Chronicle.

WILL MEET AT MASSILLON.

The Proceedings of the M. E. Conference.

SALEM, O., September 21.—At the third day's session of the East Ohio M. E. Conference, Bishop Joyce took the chair promptly at 9:30 o'clock

Dr. Domer, presiding elder of New Philadelphia district, reported a year of prosperity, revivals not extensive, but good, followed by substantial results

Cambridge district was called and Presiding Elder W. L. Dixon read his report. Several of the pastors in the district had been compelled because of ill health to relinquish their work. The revival work has been very gratifying. One thousand have been converted and more than six hundred have been brought into full membership. Some $10,000 has been spent in new churches and repairs. Three new churches will be ready for dedication in October.

D. A. Pierce was at his own request granted a superannuated relation, and a collection was taken on his behalf amounting to $10. C. H. Hanks, W. R. Scott, S. H. Johnston, G. T. Humble, local preachers, were elected to deacons' orders. A. B. Williams, R. A. Cassidy, local deacons, were elected to elders' orders Mrs. S. Franklin had her name placed on the list of conference claimants.

Massillon was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next session of the conference.

STRUCK BY THE CAGE.

And Instantly Killed at the Shisler Shaft.

The Shisler coal mine, near North Lawrence, owned by the Ridgway Burton Company, was Friday the scene of the third fatal accident a mile within as many weeks. It was the result of carelessness purely. Albert Parish, a young man from Coshocton, aged about seventeen years, was working on the switch being built by the C., A. & C. railroad, was looking down the shaft. Though advised to keep away, he persisted in remaining, and was in this position when the cage, which had been raised to the top of the frame, suddenly descended and struck him on the head. He died instantly.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Another Accident Near North Lawrence.

Gotleib Hessman, a German who lives near North Lawrence was struck by an east bound freight on the P., Ft W. & C. railroad last Friday near that town, and died in about half an hour. He was a single man about forty-five years of age.

Wheat at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 6 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is issued by the agriculturist of the Station, J. Fremont Hickman, and gives the results of this season's experiments in the cultivation of wheat. The experiments include a comparative test of sixty-three so-called varieties of wheat, seeding with different quantities of seed; sowing early and late; planting at different depths, and various methods of planting. In connection with the results of this season's trials the bulletin summarizes the results of the previous five or six years' tests, thus furnishing more reliable data than can be gathered from any single year's experience. It will be sent, free of charge, to any Ohio farmer who will send a request for it to the director of the Ohio Experiment Station, Columbus, O

Louisville, this county, and one of the most enterprising towns in it, decided on Saturday, by a majority of seventy votes, to build water works and a hall.

DR SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

A bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets in this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:05 a. m. the Kansas City 7:0. p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH						GOING SOUTH			
No 35.	No. 37.	No. 3.				No. 2.	No. 38.	No. 4.	
Cleveland Express.	Night Express.	Mail.			STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Accom.	Columbus Express.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
12 45	7 55	5 46			Ar C. Depot Lv	8 10	8 00	1 40	
12 30	7 21	5 26			....Cleveland....	8 24	8 15	1 55	
12 14	7 05	5 10			" Euclid ave	8 38	8 26	2 11	
11 58	6 50	4 55			" Newburg..	9 15	9 05	2 45	
11 48	6 41	4 46			Hudson.....	9 29	9 20	3 00	
11 37	6 30	4 05			Cuyahoga Falls	9 40	9 35	3 20	
10 34	5 27	3 24			.....Akron.....	10 12	10 08	3 56	
10 19	4 58	3 02			...Warwick....	10 36	10 32	4 19	
9 13	4 00	2 14			le...Orrville ..ar	11 21	11 20	5 06	
9 03	3 46	2 06			...Millersburg..	11 39	12 34	6 20	
7 52	1 37	12 55			.....Gambier....	1 03	12 52	6 50	
7 17	12 56	12 21			...Mt. Vernon..	1 29	1 20	7 20	
6 54	12 34	12 03			.....Centerburg....	1 49	1 43	7 42	
6 35	12 15	11 45			.....Sunbury....	2 06	2 04	8 01	
6 10	11 50	11 20			...Westerville..	2 30	2 30	8 25	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			lv Columbus ar	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	11 35	11 10			ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	.....	
.....	10 00	9 33			.....Xenia.....	4 49	7 01	.....	
.....	9 54	9 43			.....Urbana.....	5 49	7 46	.....	
.....	9 04	8 53			.....Piqua.....	6 49	8 46	.....	
.....	7 30	7 05			....Richmond.....	8 00	9 40	.....	
.....	4 55	4 30			...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....	
.....	2 38	1 51			...Terre Haute..	1 42	2 18	.....	
.....	12 22	11 25			.....Effingham.....	3 49	4 20	.....	
.....	11 23	10 20			....Vandalia.....	4 48	5 10	.....	
.....	9 00	8 00			lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....	
.....	A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	.....	

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.03 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor..... Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville..... Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston..... Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville..... Ar	pm12 30	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland...	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 46	8 08	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 38	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta..... Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown...	10 00	4 80	.....	.....
Cana: Dover.....	10 42	4 49	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland...	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 48	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville ..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville..... Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 18	No. 3
Creston..... Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	.....
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 20	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo..... Ar.	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at Home With

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independen..

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 0
Six Months	2 5
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1,00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTON,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner,
GEO. B. COCK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PUTT.

Chairman Quay has his old trouble, insomnia again, and his absence is seriously felt at national headquarters. How the Democrats wish that Mr. Cal Brice would have an attack of insomnia!

Was there ever a syndicate formed that had not in view the betterment of the human race? One might suppose on hearing their side of the case that they are all purely philanthropic in purpose.

The news from Jacksonville is awful, threatening to transcend the horrors of 1878. Morey is needed. Money alone can alleviate the sufferings in the South Cash sent through this office will be sent promptly where it will do most good

The Democratic party is doing the balancing act very gracefully. It bows on one side and talks about reducing the revenue fifty millions or so, and again on the other side says they shall only be reduced five per cent.

Give the American workman low wages, two meals a day and those poor ones, keep his children out of school in order to help fill the family exchequer, and his boasted superiority over the foreign artisan will become one of the things that were.

Mr. Cal Brice is supposed to be writhing in agony over a discussion now being carried on in the columns of the New York Sun, as to whether the Democratic campaign committee does or does not maintain a literary bureau of nincompoops. The opinion of The Sun is that such an organization would be a bureau of nincompoops, but it could scarcely be called a literary bureau.

The Hon. John E. Monnot is to talk on Friday in this city about combinations. The Honorable John is a valorous smasher of rings and combinations, making that his specialty. As in most of our shops machinists are trained to wield one tool, so "our rising young statesmen" are being taught to fire blank cartridges at one particular stone wall. THE INDEPENDENT suggests that Brother Monnot adopt that ancient tradesmen's maxim: "No trust, no bust."

Over in free trade England where trusts are supposed to be among the impossibilities, a vigorous salt syndicate has been organized. The syndicate, like all syndicates, vows that it has only the good of mankind in view. The members declare that at the present price of common salt, thirty pence per ton, they are losing money, and that the wholesale dealers alone are accepting the benefit. It is proposed to advance the price to them to seven shillings and six pence, which will add nothing to the retail price.

The man who says that this country's prosperity is wholly attributable to the tariff is insane. The intimation of the Canton News-Democrat that Major Butterworth knows that the present industrial system was not built up by the tariff, because he had the intelligence and honesty to declare that other conditions contributed to it, is illogical. The statement that Major Butterworth at any time "advocated absolute free trade with Canada and Great Britain" is absolutely untrue Mr. Butterworth, in common with many of our statesmen who are statesmen, and possess ideas of government that extend beyond the theories and practices of political parties, is an advocate of a commercial union with Canada. Whether commercial union, without political union, is desirable, is a great question, and one upon which narrow minded partisan newspapers can yet offer opinions without being whipped out of them for policy's sake. To say that because Canada is a part of the Dominion of Great Britain, it is therefore Great Britain, is like saying that Massillon is a part of Stark county and is therefore Stark county. By some such train of reasoning the Democratic organ of the county makes Mr. Butterworth an advocate of free trade with England

There is something pathetic in the ineffectual protest of the Canton News-Democrat against the building of a log cabin on the fair grounds, which it believes to be a Republican campaign movement. Exactly how the inoffensive log cabin is going to take hold of the intelligent voter, and switch him over to the Harrison and Morton track is not stated, but clearly there must be some subtle magnetism in log cabins calculated to shake faith in Democratic dogmas, or there would not be such a rumpus over it. One can readily see, however, without being told, that this bringing up of the past of forty years ago, and placing it alongside the present must set every head to thinking of the causes which have produced the change, and the solution of that easy problem must necessarily prove damaging to Democratic interests. Your average Democrat is a great stickler for the very present and looks askance at everything that savors of the years gone by.

The plan of the advocates of commercial union with Canada is very simple, and there is no earthly excuse for distorting it. Canada, with its five millions of population, purchases its supplies of Great Britain, and is amenable to all of our tariff laws. It is proposed to take away the tariff barrier between the United States and Canada, and move it along the Canadian coast line, compelling England to pay tribute to Canada if desirous to trade with her, thus giving Canada labor precisely the protection that labor in this country has, and throwing open to us for free trade a vast and populous territory.

An alarming number of fatal mine accidents have occurred very recently near the city. That the Massillon district should have something of a reputation for fatalities is unhappily true. There is no reason why it should be so, but it is. Mine owners in most instances have done all in their power to provide for the safety of the operative, and as was the case yesterday when a man walked under a descending cage rather than go a few feet farther through the regular passage-way, many of them are purely accidental.

If young George Koontz had been judiciously spanked in his infancy, kept in school in his youth, and provided with pure reading matter in his young manhood, he would probably not be in jail. Compulsory education is the thing. Pointing morals and adorning tales is a thankless task, when intended for persons who neither by instinct nor training, can appreciate right and wrong, decency and propriety.

"Money is coming in briskly" is a bold head-line in the New York Sun. Why, of course it is. When by direct solicitation the army of postmasters and government subordinates is being bled by our "reform" administration, it ought to flow into the Democratic treasury like a river.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

BIDS ORDERED FOR A CITY BUILDING.

And the Funds Apportioned for the Next Six Months. The Council and Mr. Mansell.

A bare quorum transacted business in the council chamber Wednesday night. Both President Blumenschein and president pro tempore Jarvis, were unavoidably absent, and Mr. Volkmor was detained by weighty domestic concerns, the nature of which will be described in the proceedings. Clerk White called the council to order and Mr. Clutz was elected chairman.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending September 22d, amounting to $51.55, was accepted.

A petition was read signed by C. L McLain and others, asking the council to have a stone crossing laid across Charles street, on the west side of Erie, and continue the crossing to connect with the sidewalk at Bammerlin block. Referred to the paving and grading committee.

Solicitor Young stated that the special committee had visited the engineer's office and found there a large number of maps, profiles and levels, the greater part of which, the engineer stated, belonged to the city, and were at the disposal of any public officer employed by the city or sewer commission. The report was accepted.

At this juncture an inquiry was made for Uncle Tom, Mr. Volkmor's pet name His colleague from the fourth ward explained that he was cooking apple butter.

The solicitor reported that the ground upon which the council had granted office space to James Neall was not the property of the city, but only a public landing. The injunction, he thought, would be sustained by the court, although he was not prepared to give a final report.

Mr. Bowman said that if the council had no right to allow any person to occupy that property, D. C. Bunnell should be compelled to remove the shed and bridge owned by him, which trespass upon the same space. The motion was dropped until the solicitor shall make his final report.

Solicitor Young reported that the city must pay for part of the sidewalk between Mrs. Nancy Umbenhour's property and the south park, and a resolution instructing the paving and grading committee to wait upon Mrs. Umbenhour and designate what part the city shall was passed.

The clerk read the following report o the apportionment of the city funds by the ways and means committee for the next six months:

APPORTIONMENT FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS.

Street and Alley Fund	$3,324 05
Street Commissioner's	1,200 0
Lighting	3,090 55
Fire Department	1,500 00
Sinking	1,000 00
Salaries	1,057 50
Engineer	510 87
Interest	327 33
Board of Health	200 00
Police	1,700 00
Incidental	1,700 00
Water	3,620 00
Sewer	500 00
Total	$19,830 30

On motion of Mr. Boerner the report was accepted.

John Silk explained to the council that the hydrant now located near the Massillon Paper Company's works would be in the center of the new road about to be opened by the county, and as it is at present located too far north of the mill to be of direct use in case of fire, he asked the council to have it removed to the south end of Canal street. The matter was referred to the water committee to report at next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That the city advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of a city building, according to specifications now on file in the engineer's office. Bidders to furnish all material and labor, and bids for labor only, will be accepted. This unexpected resolution was lost, Mr. Leu voting in the negative.

Mr. Leu moved that the street and alley committee be instructed to wait upon Russell & Co., James Hunt, and J. R. Dunn, and ascertain definitely whether they propose to comply with the resolution ordering them to have stone walks laid along their property on South Erie street, and that in the event of their refusal, the ways and means committee be empowered to borrow the required sum, have the walks laid at the expense of the city, and charge the same to the property on the tax duplicate: Carried.

Acting upon later information, Mr. Leu moved the reconsideration of the resolution authorizing proposals for a city building, and it was then passed.

BILLS PAID.

Mrs Dreason	$ 4 50
F Nolan	5 01
Fred Hose	10 50
Wm. Fisher, and others	82 70
L Limbach	51 50
D. A. Miller	53 25
Geo. Young	11 81
O E. Young	84 25
Frank Seaman	18 80

The very latest rage among some of New York's fairest creatures are canes. They are known as walking sticks for ladies, and Sarah Bernhardt is said to be the mother of the fashion.—New York Sun.

A perfect specific.—Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

That New City Building.

The building for which the preliminary legislation has been passed by the council, is in no sense a city hall. It is to be erected upon the site of the present central engine house, on Charles street. It will be of modern design, approved by the best authorities upon fire department buildings, and will be constructed of brick. Possibly one or two city offices may be located upon the second floor. The total estimated cost will not exceed three thousand dollars. The council is anxious to get it under roof before winter. The present central engine house is a crazy old structure, about ready to fall to pieces, and improperly arranged.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

The More Important of the Appointments.

SALEM, O., September 25.—The East Ohio Conference has adjourned. Among the appointments are the following: E. S. Gillette, district superintendent American Bible Society; W. Sampson, superintendent Children's Aid Society; W. L. Davidson, general agent Sunday School Union; A. H. Norcross, president Pittsburgh female college; W. H. Haskell, presiding elder Cleveland district; J. R. Mills, presiding elder Barnesville district; W. L. Risher, presiding elder Cambridge district, J. W. Toland, presiding elder Canton district; A. H Domer, presiding elder New Philadelphia district; H. H. Webb, presiding elder Steubenville district; E. A. Simmons, presiding elder Youngstown district; John Wilson, Massillon; J. R. Hoover, Leavittsburg; D. C. Osborne, Painesville, J. I. Wilson, Coshocton; J. D. Vail, Plainfield.

SHOT IN THE STREET.

A GALION MAN WANTONLY WOUNDED.

The Alleged Assailant, W. W. Charlton, now in Jail.

There was a loud discussion on Railroad street early Wednesday morning, two shots were fired, and a man dropped in the middle of the street. Mrs. Worling, the landlady of the Empire hotel, was the only witness. She heard the talking, saw the man fall, and recognized the only other man about as W. W. Charlton, the engineer at Pocock's mill. As the man lay in the the street, Charlton stooped over him and tried to get him away, and it was then that Mrs. Worling shouted to him to go away, that he had done enough for one night. Charlton denied having injured the man, and slouched off.

Mrs. Worling roused her boarders, but in the meantime the wounded man had recovered consciousness and staggered down the street. He was overtaken by one of Mrs. Worling's boarders, who got him to the Hotel Conrad, where a surgeon was called. Officer Hagan was at once sent after Charlton, who gave himself up, denying again the charge and asking to be searched. No revolver was found on his person and he was put in jail.

James Reardon is the name of the man who was shot. The only ball which took effect slightly fractured the mastoid process and lodged somewhere in the neck, producing a painful but not serious wound. He is now resting very comfortably. He had come here to see the tournament, and his home is in Galion. He can remember nothing that preceded the shooting and can ascribe no cause for it. From all that can be gathered from Mrs. Worling it seems that both men were drunk and that one was trying to get away from the other.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Help Given to Various Causes.

SALEM, O., September 24.—At the fifth day's session of the East Ohio Conference a communication from Dr. Kynett was read. It shows the marvelous work that has been accomplished by the Church Extension Society. Dr. Iliff asked for fifty persons to give him ten dollars apiece for work in Utah. In a few minutes the five hundred dollars were raised, and the doxology was sung amidst tumultuous shouting.

Dr. J. S. Breckenridge, agent of the Methodist hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed the conference and resolutions pledging help to the hospital were passed. The amount raised for conference claims was six thousand, three hundred and ten dollars, a slight increase over last year. The temperance report was adopted.

Dr. Freeman addressed the conference on behalf of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. The amount apportioned to the conference to be raised for claimants next year is six thousand, three hundred dollars. Dr. Leonard addressed the conference in behalf of the missionary cause. Dr Taylor represented the Denver female college. Dr. C. L. Maan made a plea for a church and and school in Anniston, Ala. Dr. Hartzell presented the claims of the Freedman's Society. A special session was held this afternoon to celebrate the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society. The following officers were elected: President, P. I. Wilson; vice president, A. R Chapman, secretary, W. Peregoy; treasurer, R. M. Freshwater.

Prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

HOME AT LAST.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell Return from their Voyage Around the World

There was a large party at the Ft. Wayne station Sunday, and when the belated noon train steamed in, Mr. and Mrs Charles M. Russell were at once taken possession of by relatives, friends, and Mr. Russell's business associates. After reaching their East street house, which had been put in readiness, an informal reception continued all afternoon and evening, which the much travelled travellers seemed to enjoy as heartily as any. They both look extremely well, bronzed a little by the Eastern sun, glad that they took the tour, and glad again to be at home, and with friends. After their long absence there are many things to interest them in Massillon, so that Mr. Russell's stay at his desk was very short Monday morning.

Their voyage to New York was the most pleasant water trip they had. They sailed on the Brittanica a few hours before Mrs. Jarvis and Miss Dunn started for America on the City of Berlin The two boats were in sight of each other every day but one on the way over, and they landed at about the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell left Massillon on September 14, 1887, and completely encircled the world in their travels. They visited Japan, China, the Holy Land, nearly all the European countries and the British Islands, visiting about as many different parts of the earth as has any traveller on any one trip. As was expected, they have brought home many rare and beautiful things, that are interesting because of their associations, and are such as only could be gathered by those having cultivated and discriminating taste. They left a year ago with one trunk, and passed five through the New York custom house. These were only the fruits of their purchases in Europe, as numerous mysterious cases arrived months and months ago, via San Francisco, shipped by them from the Orient. It is fair to presume that their desire for traveling is satisfied for the present, and it is certain that they received a warm welcome home, by those to whom the day was one of rejoicing.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Prof. Wallace's Views Upon This Subject.

In response to Prof. Wallace's invitation to lovers, husbands and wives, and sweethearts to attend his lecture upon "Love, Courtship and Marriage," a small audience gathered in the opera house Tuesday night. It was a pity, for it was a good lecture. Prof. Wallace knows how to talk well, and he interspersed his remarks with some witty illustrations that were very taking. He had a number of charts, too, by means of which he made explanations.

He commenced by locating the faculty of love and its kindred feelings in the cerebellum, and after citing examples of persons in whom it was especially marked, gave the average parents a vigorous rebuke by saying that for all they did to train these faculties in the right direction, children might as well not have any parents. Fathers and mothers he declared, ordinarily allow their sons and daughters to follow their own bent of mind, paying little heed to the childish troubles, likely in future years to strengthen into something affecting the whole life. The professor protested against the habit of giggling girls going to church or wherever, and expecting to be taken home by the young men waiting on the curbstone. How much wiser, said he, to allow them to go and come together, decently and in order. He recommended marriage in women any time between the ages of twenty and thirty, and in men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

Mrs. Garrett Found Guilty.

MEDINA, O., Sept. 26.—The jury in the Garrett murder trial, at Medina, retired at 3:15 this afternoon, and at 8:45 brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The charge made against Mrs. Garrett was the murder of her two imbecile stepdaughters, Anna and Mary, at Spencer, this county, on the night of November 4, 1887. Her case was set for the next term of court, but on account of her being in a delicate condition, it was continued until September 17, of the present month. The defendant has taken the whole procedure very coolly, and betrayed no emotion when the verdict was rendered.

The Yellow Fever Fund.

Those who have any expectation of sending financial aid to the South should do so at once. A life preserver is of no use to a dead man. The contributions to the fund raised by THE INDEPENDENT, the greater part of which was forwarded a few days ago, now come in slowly.

Previously acknowledged	$145 60
M Shafer	50
Wm. Welker	1 00

The Campaign at Canal Fulton.

On three days' notice the Republican campaign was opened in Canal Fulton Wednesday night in magnificent style. There was a big procession in which two brass bands, a drum corps, and a glee club took part, and a speech by Major McKinley at the opera house. Hundreds were turned away from the hall, where Stark's congressman delivered one of his matchless arguments in favor of a protective tariff.

THE MAYOR'S COURT

Young George Koontz Pleads Guilty But Goes No Bail.

Frank Wilson, of Louisville, pleaded guilty in the mayor's court last Saturday to petit larceny, and was sentenced to spend fifteen days in jail. He is the man who stole a pail of tobacco from a Ft. Wayne car on Thursday.

Young George Koontz was taken before Mayor Frantz Thursday, to answer to the charge of burglarizing Shepley's cigar store. He pleaded guilty, and was bound over to court in the sum of $600 Failing to secure bail he was ordered sent to the county jail. Koontz now pretends to have committed the different burglaries without aid.

The only important case that came before the Mayor Saturday, was that of W. W. Charlton, charged with shooting with intent to kill. He entered the plea of not guilty, and with J. O. Garrett and Dr. A. W. Ridenour as his sureties, gave bond for $600 to appear for preliminary examination on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. On Monday the case was again continued for one week, and the bond increased to eight hundred dollars.

On the first night of the firemen's tournament Jack Sheehan, proprietor of the "Ohio saloon," stepped across West Main street and began to abuse Mrs. George Klaus, a brother saloonkeeper's wife. Sheehan was in liquor at the time. Friends came to Mrs. Klaus's assistance, and in the twinkling of a moment Mr. Sheehan was thrashed so soundly that it was not believed advisable to bring him before the mayor until yesterday evening. Mr. Sheehan was sober and very penitent. He even asserted to having signed a temperance pledge. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly to which he pleaded guilty. In view of the fact that he had been punished before, he was allowed to go on payment of the costs, $4 60.

A Popular Fancy.

A mild conundrum mania has just been started in Massillon and there is no telling when it will stop. Here are a few samples: How many ladies will it take, standing side by side, to reach from here to Canton? Eight, of course, for a miss is as good as a mile. How should one eat a door? Bolt it. Why is 1888 less than 2? Because it is one and three eights. Why is Blank's house like an old man? Because its locks are few and its gate is broken. This harmless diversion first took hold at a recent luncheon given by Miss Pocock to twelve ladies. The luncheon was a very elaborate one too. A few less than a dozen courses were served, and between some of them cards were introduced, each one bearing a conundrum, which, if properly answered by its holder, entitled her to full possession, but failing in her answer, the rest of the table were privileged to try, and to the first one who successfully did so, went the card. As they were beautiful little hand painted souvenirs, the competition was lively. Some ladies got as many as five of them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. This headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irrition of the nerves of the brain; dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc., to weakness of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Z. T Baltzly's drug store.

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousand, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRIEDLE, 171 W. 125th St., New York

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

James West has been granted a pension. He served in the navy.

A vein of fine coal five feet thick was tapped on David Hemperly's farm in Tuscarawas township last Friday.

Some unfortunate lost both his legs while getting off the Ft. Wayne express, No. 3, at Canton, Tuesday night.

The sale of reserved seats at the opera house will this year be handled at the store of the Independent Company

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railway Company get no more passes, but are carried at the rate of one cent a mile.

Mrs. Wm. Justus left Tuesday for a four weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. George C. Sterling, in Battle Creek, Mich.

Baggagemaster Wm. Syms of the Ft Wayne road, committed suicide while on his car, near Beaver Falls, Tuesday morning

A Holmes county man will exhibit silk worms and the process of silk culture at the Wayne county fair, October 2 and 5

The Warwick Guards made a highly creditable appearance on the streets last Tuesday night, and went through a skirmish drill.

The pews are now being placed and the carpet being laid in the First Methodist church, and it will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

C. W. Russell was awarded three first prizes and two seconds yesterday, at the county fair. for Jersey cattle. There were four competing herds.

Assistant Mine Inspector Bell, after a careful examination of the premises, regards the killing of Albert Parish at the Shisler mine as an indubitable case of suicide.

The earth over the old Sprankle coal mine, near North Lawrence, caved in for six or seven yards Sunday, dropping the Ft. Wayne railroad track. The necessary repairs are now being made.

The continued indisposition of Mrs. C. S. Traphagen, further aggravated by the Ohio climate, has determined her husband to close out his business interests in Massillon as soon as possible, after which he will probably move to southern California.

There are four hundred and twelve chickens at the county fair, a better exhibit than has ever been made. Sam Oberlin took first prize for English Red Caps and Golden Wyandottes; prizes were also awarded to Henry Berrar, and John Miller, of West Brookfielld.

Correspondents of THE INDEPENDENT are requested to remember that their contributions are especially desired for publication in the weekly edition. Whenever possible such communications should be mailed so as to reach this office not later than Wednesday night.

A horse attached to a carriage containing C. M. Smith and Mrs. Stafford, of West Brookfield, took fright at a gypsy wagon just west of the city last night, and ran away. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out, but were uninjured. Only the running gears of the vehicle were left.

James Neall has concluded to avoid legal trouble by not accepting the permission of the city council to erect a coal office on the South Erie street market space. As D. C. Bunnell, who served the injunction on the city, himself encroaches upon the same place, tit-for-tat litigation is likely to ensue.

East Liverpool consumers of natural gas complain of the increased price, and the city council has taken the matter in hand. At a recent meeting of that body a representatiue of one of the gas companies said that the wells were failing very rapidly, and that scarcity of gas had caused the advance in price.

There was a gathering of the clan Tuesday night, to greet Mrs. J. M. Jarvis and Miss Minnie Dunn, after their four months' absence abroad. Almost the entire family was present, and a very lively evening was spent. The travellers returned in the best of spirits after a trip unmarred by illness or any disagreeable features. They visited England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Germany, France and Switzerland, and had a pleasant return passage on the City of Berlin.

The echoes of the forty-five rounds shot off at Russell & Co.'s works Friday last, in honor of the birthday of Mr. J. W. McClymonds, had scarcely died away when the Harmonia band appeared in front of his residence, on Prospect street, last evening, and tendered a very pleasant serenade. There were no speeches, but Mr. McClymonds pressed an eloquent tribute into the hand of the manager, which answered very well as a substitute.

The board of education were kind enough to close the schools the last two days of this week, giving the scholars and teachers the privilege of attending the county fair and Columbus Centennial. Teacher's excursion rates were given to Columbus this morning, and the following took advantage of the opportunity: Miss Ida Reilley, Miss Olive Elsass, Miss Arletta Yost, Miss Stokely, Miss Mary Merwin and Miss Clara Harsh. Supt. Jones left last evening.

PRSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Flora B. Rigdon is visiting relatives in Pittsburg.

Miss Emma Rearick is visiting relatives and friends in Canal Dover.

Mrs. Emmons and children, of Kansas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs D. M. Hickox.

Geo. Hankins left Monday for Bethany College, W. Va., where he will take a course.

Mr. Joseph Hatmaker left last Friday to spend several weeks with friends in Michigan.

Miss Lilian O. Kaley returned home after a visit of several weeks with friends in Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain returned from New York Sunday, with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell.

Mrs M. C. Traphagen, of McPherson, Kan., is visiting at the residence of her son, C. S. Traphagen.

The Misses Cornie and Libbie Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Miss Harriet Russell left this Wednesday for Cleveland, where she will attend school this winter.

Herman Gerchwind and Miss Gertrude Rhein were married Wednesday, at the German Catholic church.

Ex-Judge A. B. Leahy, of El Paso, Tex., is in the city, having been called here by the illness of his father.

The Rev. J. R. Mills and wife were in the city a short time yesterday on their way home from the Salem conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold left Tuesday evening for Chicago and Abilene, Kan., expecting to be absent about ten days or two weeks

Mrs. John Whitman had her pocket picked while listening to the bands in the park Thursday afternoon. She lost three or four dollars.

A telegram was received from Miss Mary Clemens one day last week announcing the safe arrival of herself and party at Portland, Ore.

Mrs Sam Schweiger, Mrs. Sigmund Miller and Mrs. Herman Feir, of Cleveland, three sisters of Mr. Joe Deutsch, unexpectedly arrived on Saturday evening.

Orlando Volkmor, the son of A. D Volkmor, the well-known business man, left Monday for Ann Arbor, where he will continue his law studies in the University of Michigan.

Misses Sarah and Mary Bowman have returned to Massillon after about a year's absence. The former has been attending college at Harper's Ferry; the latter has been teaching school in Maryland.

More Electric Lights.

There was a sort of a supplementary meeting of the council Wednesday night, after adjournment, and the action taken was to order four electric lights in dark localities. One will go up on Fay street, to be located by Mr. Leu; another on Clay street, to be located by Mr. Clutz; a third on Front street, at the intersection of the Hammersmith road, and a fourth on Akron street, near Mathias Wagner's property.

About the Horticultural Society.

It has been discovered that should the November meeting of the Horticultural Society take place upon the date originally fixed, it would fall upon the day following the presidential election. There will be altogether too much excitement upon that day for a successful horticultural meeting, and it has therefore been determined to hold the meeting one week earlier, which will be on Wednesday, October 31.

A Shakespearian Recital.

Mr. Hannibal A. Williams, of New York, will give an evening Shakespearian recital in this city, under the patronage of seventeen well-known Massillon families, Saturday evening, September 29. "Julius Cæsar" is the play selected. It is an invitation affair exclusively. The patrons are each privileged to invite ten friends, who must present their invitations at the door. The event is being looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, as Mr. Williams comes very highly recommended.

What He Thinks of the West.

Mr. Lew Shauf returned from Nebraska Monday, glad enough to get back to civilization, although he had a royal time, thanks to R. M. Scott's hospitality. He thinks that the glorious West is a fine place in which to shoot prairie chickens for a week or two, but begs to be excused from an all year round visit. The talk about money to be made there is largely bosh, too. Shrewd speculators in land occasionally do something astonishing, but the profits of legitimate business are not larger than they are here, while the expenses are much heavier. The nature of the Nebraskan is like his prairie winds—loud and never ceasing. When a man owns a corner lot he rates himself anywhere from two hundred thousand to a million dollars, and has a system of false credits precariously sustained by much boasting. An exalted idea is prevalent concerning the business possibilities of the West. Mr. Shauf says that Harmon Loeffler will soon be back, having about given up the idea of engaging in the malt business in Omaha.

COLEMAN-DANGLER.

Another Mill Street Home the Scene of an Afternoon Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. Albert H. Coleman, the youngest son of Mr Joseph Coleman, president of the Union National bank, to Miss Mary Foster Dangler, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dangler, took place at half past 1 Thursday, at the residence of the bride's parents on Hill street. At the hour appointed, to the old but ever new march of Mendelssohn, played by Miss Hurxthal, the bridal couple entered, arm in arm, being preceded by two little maids of honor, in the persons of Florence Dangler, the youngest sister of the bride, and Bessie Coleman, the niece of the groom. They each unrolled a white ribbon as they walked toward the corner where the minister, the Rev. Edward L. Kemp, stood waiting. The brief service of the Episcopal church was soon read, and then followed a crush of friends, each anxious to say the nice things one always says on such pleasant occasions

The bride wore a gown of white surah with tulle draperies which greatly became her, over which hung the long white veil, and in her hand she carried a bunch of carnations and roses. As she ascended the stairs, after the reception, she dropped the bouquet into outstretched hands below. Miss Harriet Knapp bore off the flowers, and so, according to the pretty conceit, she will be the next to go.

A large tent was called into requisition, as well as the dining room, to contain the seventy-five or so guests, who sat down to one of Mr Bayliss' wedding breakfasts. Although the cards of invitation plainly said down in the corner, "no presents," there was a room upstairs completely filled with the remembrances of friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman left at 4 o'clock on the C., L. & W. railroad for Cleveland, and from there will proceed to New York and other eastern cities, expecting to be absent about ten days or two weeks Upon their return they will go to housekeeping in the new home which already awaits them, on Plum street. The wedding party was a very pleasant one, made unusually so by the presence of quite a number who have either moved away or but just returned after long absences. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell and Miss Dunn, Miss Agnes Brooke, of Monroe, Mich who is on her way to Washington and stopped off to be present. Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Akron, came down this morning, and left very soon after the ceremony. Others present from abroad were: Mrs. Howard J. Watkins, of Pittsburg; Miss Huntington and Miss Kate Huntington, of Canton; Mrs. Julia Cornell, of Iowa: Miss Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Cleveland; and the Rev. A. A. Bresee, of Wooster.

HOWARD-KELLEY.

A Society Event of Interest in Massillon and Canton.

This season of weddings was Wednesday night marked by another brilliant reception in Canton, at the home of Captain and Mrs. W. S. Williams, on Cleveland avenue, occasioned by the marriage of Miss Lizzie Kelley, of New York, to Mr Walter A. Howard, of Boston. Miss Kelley is a member of one of the old Massillon families, and was surrounded by about eighty friends, pretty evenly divided between this city and Canton.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, of St. Paul's church, Canton, read the service. The wedding party entered with Mr. Norman Chance first, as usher, next Mr. Howard and his sister, Miss Howard, followed by the bride with Mr. Neil Kelley, who gave her away. After the congratulations, refreshments were served by Mr. Bayliss, and the evening was spent in dancing. The presents were very numerous and beautiful, especially that of the groom to the bride. The new-made couple left on the 3 o'clock morning express for the East. Mr. and Mrs. Howard will reside at Randolph, one of Boston's suburbs. Mr. Howard's mother was present, and also Miss Kelley's sister, Mrs. D. C. Hood, who has just returned from Europe.

Company F and the Armory.

Captain C. W. Zimmerman reports a very unpleasant interview with the county commissioners, on the subject of Company F and its armory. After several months of dilly-dallying on the part of the commissioners, the captain wrote a sharp letter, stating the inconvenience with which the company contends, and asking for a definite answer as to whether the county would or would not build, as the law requires. Failing to get a reply after a reasonable period, he went to the court house and presented his case in person. There he was unable to get a positive reply. The commissioners so far exceeded the proprieties as to ask Captain Zimmerman to disband the company here, reorganize it in Canton, where a lot would be donated, and upon which the county would gladly build. The captain was greatly incensed, and plainly notified the commissioners that if they fail to take active steps toward providing the armory, the adjutant general of the State will be notified, and measures taken to provide Company F with the facilities authorized by law. With that he left the board, but now states that the commissioners were in Massillon yesterday, looking for a lot.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR OF LOCAL EXTRACTION.

Young George Koontz Under Arrest For the Recent Burglaries. The Stolen Goods Found, and a Confession Made.

There was a water-melon stolen at S F Wefler's grocery Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock a slim young man very deliberately walked off with the melon was detected in the act, and was quickly arrested. The thief was George Koontz a young man who is just old enough to disgrace citizenship. He is comonly called "Cooney" and has lately been working at the rolling mill. At various times he has been a hotel porter.

The theft of the melon was a petty offense, but the young man has been regarded with suspicious eyes by the police for some time, and the arrest has unraveled the mystery of all the recent burglaries. The prisoner was searched in prison, and a lot of cigarettes were found in his pockets. Cigarettes had been stolen the night before from Shepley's cigar store. Next Mrs. Mower's West Main street boarding house, where he holds forth forth, was visited. Here a valise was found, completely filled with stolen plunder, such as cigar cases, cigars pipes, and so on. At Shepley's its contents were at once identified. This morning another call was made at the boarding house, and still another larger sachel was found, also full of similar goods. The clerks at Shepley's cigar store succeeded in picking out the articles stolen at four different times at that establishment. It seems that young Koontz had worked there at one time and must have been the one who has committed the four robberies since May.

The evidence of the stolen property is enough to convict him, and he has forged his own fetters by confessing nearly everything. He admits having entered the cigar store and admits to having taken part in the burglary at Koons & Co.'s and at Doxsee & Clemens' store. He declares that he was only a tool at these latter places, receiving fifteen dollars for watching on the sidewalk. Thus far he has refused to give the names of his accomplices. The opinion prevails that he is the principal and has local assistants, for the various crimes have none of them been committed by experts. Koontz will be given a hearing in a day or two. He will be charged with burglary, the punishment for which is not less than three years in the penitentiary. The police officers are entitled to some credit in this matter, for they have been working hard on the case and had been watching this young man for several days. The taking of the melon only precipitated what would have taken place anyway.

LYNCH-KILLINGER.

A Pretty Noon Wedding on Hill Street.

Just as all well regulated clocks struck twelve Wednesday, a marriage service was commenced, which takes from Massillon one whose absence from her circle will be missed and gives her to the care of one of Canton's youngest, as well as foremost professional men. The bride was Miss Carrie Killinger, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Killinger, and the groom is Mr. Austin Lynch. The bridal couple emerged from behind the curtains of the library, preceded by Miss Garver, as maid of honor, and were married in the bay window of the dining room, by the Rev. Father McGuire, Mr. Lynch's rector, of Canton. The bride was in full dress, her gown being a beautiful white moire, and she wore a veil. After the simple service, the friends all flocked around to extend their congratulations and good wishes.

The benediction had scarcely been pronounced, when the sun burst through the clouds and one of the blinds was drawn, to let the light linger for a moment on the bride, thus honoring the ancient superstition. An elegant wedding breakfast was served by Mr. Bayliss, and about 2 o'clock the guests began to go The house was trimmed with the autumn treasures of the field and forest One of the fireplaces was heaped with dahlias, another with golden rod, chandeliers were almost hidden with red-tinged woodbine and the yellow berries of the mountain ash. About fifty were present, including only the relatives of both families and Mrs. Lynch's personal friends among the young people in this city. The company was a very pleasant one, and the wedding thoroughly delightful. Under a shower of rice Mr. and Mrs. Lynch left the Killinger residence and went north on the C., L. & W. road. They will go to Montreal and all the eastern cities, expecting to return to Canton in about a month, where they will go at once to housekeeping.

Miss Patrick Will Sing.

Miss Annie Patrick's social friends in Massillon will be glad to know that she is likely to take part in the series of attractive concerts now being arranged. Prof. Fecuhtinger has just returned from a visit to New Philadelphia, where he heard Miss Patrick sing. He is very enthusiastic and says: "She has a beautiful voice, cultivated by the best teachers in Cleveland and Chicago, and besides, has an attractive figure and charming stage presence. Her voice is very sympathetic, and one that all will enjoy."

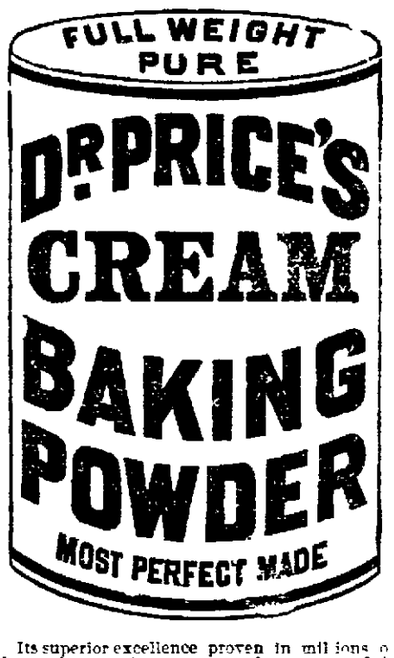
BURGLARS ABOUT.

Koons & Co and Doxsee & Clemens Visited.

Burglars entered the building occupied by L. A Koons & Co. and Doxsee & Clemens, Saturday night. At Koons & Co.'s they succeeded in getting $41.78 in silver from the safe, which is left unlocked, as it is the property of the township and contains the records of the township. At Doxsee & Clemens they did not fare so well. They broke into the money drawer, but only secured several dollars in pennies. The safe was locked, and the manner in which they tried to open it shows that they were amateurs. About fifty cigars and several pocket knives were also taken.

The burglars effected an entrance by breaking open the cellar door at the rear of the building and passing up through the cellar to the store room. There is no clue to the robbery.

On the same night, Turin Gutz who lives on Water street, was wakened by a noise, and going down stairs saw a negro trying to get in. He scared the intruder off and heard nothing more



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Crockery for Sale.

Closing out 10,000 gallons of Stoneware. Apple Butter Crocks, Jars, &c Prices from 2 to 6 cents per gallon, at the New Pottery. M. H STAGER & Co. 15t4

The Independent Company have just received a new supply of the September American Magazine.

An itinerant vender of stew pots of the cheapest sort, has been working a dodge at the expense of Fred. W. Albrecht. He has been representing his wares as having certain marvellous qualities, and guaranteeing that in case they do not fulfill every expectation, others can be had of Fred. W. Albrecht, for whom he is selling. Two dissatisfied women called at the latter's store Tuesday to demand an exchange, and were greatly disgusted to know that they had been victimized by some worthless scamp.

John Howard and John Holden ran one hundred yards at Newcastle, Pa., yesterday, the latter winning by four feet in the remarkable time of 9¼ seconds. The race was for four hundred dollars a side, and two thousand more changed hands. Howard turns out to be Frank Brehm, of Akron, and Holden is said to be Fitzgerald, the Canadian runner.

Log Cabins were the most prominent feature of the presidential campaign of 1840. At the opening of the campaign, the opposition sneeringly proclaimed "Tippecanoe" Harrison a low fellow, "born in a log cabin." His friends at once made the log cabin the emblem of the most enthusiastic of campaigns. Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and Tippecanoe Stomach Tonic are enthusiastically received by the American people to-day, because they are the remedies of the common people—simple and effective.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commences when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain, or tenderness in the side, etc, Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills bran, etc Miles' Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Land Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land explorers excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company.

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Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

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THE RELIABLE JEWELER

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THE TRANSCASPIAN.

RUSSIA'S NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY TO SAMARCAND.

An Important Event in the Old World's History—Asia to Reawaken to Commercial Activity—Modern Civilization Reaching the Orientals.

An important event in the Old World's history has been the completion by Russia of a narrow gauge railway from Orenburg, in the Transcaspian province, to Samarcand, the "holy" Mohammedan city of Bokhara or western Turkestan. The shrill shriek of the locomotive within 350 miles of the gates of Herat and within, too, about 600 miles of the northwestern military frontier of British India, is an event to give pause to the observant publicist in all lands, just as surely as it will arouse another spasm of terror and despair among our British cousins, especially of the Jingo faith in politics.

The appearance by rail of the Russians within comparatively easy campaign distances of Herat, the gateway of Afghanistan, and of Teheran, the capital of Persia, is unquestionably, as affairs stand, a menace to the British Indian empire. It is perhaps an even more direct menace to the great Chinese kingdom and power. It certainly threatens, as a near possibility, the independence of Persia, and if so, the possible and probable absorption of Beelochistan on the Persian gulf. But the military character of the situation will be found, when analyzed, to be the smaller factor in it.

Without doubt Russia has driven this little track across the Merv desert to the east of the Caspian sea and over the fertile plains or praries of Bokhara for a military purpose. But on its existence Russia can have but slight hope, as any one can see who has any experience in military matters, of making it the means of precipitating operations against the British power in India. There is in the Russian Caucasus but one railroad, and in the adjacent parts of European Russia but one other well equipped road on which troops to any number could be moved to the shores of the Caspian. The fleet on that inland water is quite large and could be rapidly made available for military transportation. It has been reported that at least one thousand vessels navigate that sea, of which one-half are steamers of considerable tonnage. The railroad east of the Caspian, which is now at Samarcand, 800 miles beyond the sea, and the petroleum fields which have created its large marine, is but a poorly equipped road. It will not carry over fifty tons per train, according to David Ker and other travelers. Its cost is said not to have exceeded 36,000 roubles per mile—that is to say, about $18,000 in our money. A bare statement of the fact that this Samarcand-Caspian road is of the character indicated shows quite plainly that the Russian war office, which is ably directed and understands of necessity the science of logistics, especially in view of the territorial difficulties they must overcome in all their movements, can have no idea of precipitating an army on British India. All Russia can do now in a hostile sense by means of this new railroad of hers is to annoy the Anglo-Indian empire, and prevent, perhaps, that full concentration about Constantinople which British statesmen are now likely to deem most desirable.

In other and more importantly permanent ways the entrance of the locomotive into the ancient capital of Timour, the Tartar, is a matter of first class importance. It is far more likely to tell, and very early too, in favor of the peaceful and material development and rehabilitation of central Asia than to the provoking of more bloodshed. It will of course concentrate Russian power by its existence, and it will also focalize the diplomacy of intrigues which its ambition created, at this new center, one thousand miles beyond the Transcaspian province, now wholly secure in the hands of its permanent army of 100,000 Russian soldiers. From Samarcand will go and to it will come the agents who will bring all Turkish nomads to the Russian standard, who will plot and cabal in Persia, who will explore Thibet and the great Himalayan plateau, who will press forward into the northwest among the Mussulman Chinese of the empire of China; and also those who will in one way and another creep into British India, with the view of fomenting disaffection there among the vast native population, which it is conceded by all is sufficiently disturbed to be good material for such operations.

All this presupposes that neither the sagacious and able Anglo-Indian soldiers and statesmen, nor the very astute rulers of the vast Celestial nationality, will do anything to prevent or counteract the expected movements of Russia. It also ignores the largest factors in the problem which the railroad exploitation of central Asia and Siberia must produce. Those factors are involved in the new industrial and commercial relations and conditions that are constantly being evolved. Centuries since all this central Asia region was the seat of powerful and prosperous peoples. We imagine that they have altogether passed into what might be "innocuous desuetude" in these respects, but the traditions and some of the forces of their former power and activity have not been entirely obliterated. The experiences of Bicyclist Thomas Stevens, in his journey round the world, have proven this.

The Samarcand-Caspian railroad will finally conquer a new development and a fresh power for native races of Asia. The commercial prize for which Russia contends is a greater one than the territorial acquisition to which of necessity she yet aspires. She wants to get to the India ocean, and Great Britain will be wise to allow her to do so, by means of a road through Persia and Beelochistan.—New York Graphic.

The Immigration of Foreigners.

There is no line of statistical figures more amazing, and yet unquestionable in their bearing, than those which give us the immigration of foreigners into our states. In 1820 there were a little over 8,000. In 1825 a little more than 10,000. In 1830, 23,000, and in 1835, 45,000; 1840 does not quite reach 100,000, but 1845 goes over that figure up to 114,000. From that date the tide has risen higher, and constantly higher, with only occasional ebbing. In 1855 there were over 200,000. In 1870 over 300,000. In 1872 over 400,000. In 1882, 788,962. This was the maximum figure touched. The total immigration during these years, from 1820 to 1887, amounts to 13,632,771. The effect of pouring such a vast bulk of foreign people, with foreign ideas, into our land, has been nearly as great on ourselves as on them. Our institutions have been largely modified, and are in danger of still greater modifications.—Globe-Democrat.

FALL FEEDING OF MILCH COWS.

When Shelter and Extra Feeding of the Cows Pays Best.

The pastures begin to fail, as a rule, the latter part of July, from which time soiling in part, either with green corn fodder, lucerne, millet, oats or clover, must be resorted to for keeping up a flow of milk until cows go to the aftermath. It is an important point to the dairyman that the flow of milk be kept up, for if cows are allowed to fall off when the pastures fail, it is next to impossible to bring them back again by fall feeding.

As the season advances and occasional frosts occur, cows are very liable to fall off in their milk yield, if precautions are not taken to prevent it. Not only has the grass lost much of its nutritive value, but cold storms and frosty nights reduce the general tone of the animal's system. It is wise, therefore, at this season to use a little bran or ground grain, or a little corn. It will also pay to house the animals in inclement weather, even if the temperature is not very low. A cow in milk is very susceptible to changes in the weather, as all attentive dairymen must know.

Remember that at no season of the year does stock, and especially milch cows, require more care than during the cold, stormy weather liable to come in the autumn. Shelter and extra feeding pays at such a time, for what is lost during the fall is seldom regained throughout the entire winter. Good shelter is economy in that it saves feed, for every one knows or ought to know that unless an animal is kept warm by artificial means, a large percentage of its food goes to furnish warmth. This subject has been so many times considered that any additional remarks seem superfluous. So no more will be added except a quotation from as good authority as Willard's "Practical Dairy Husbandry:"

The secretions are always disturbed by influences, that cause pain or uneasiness, and every shiver of a half frozen cow will make itself felt in the milk pail. It will often, therefore, be a matter of economy for dairymen to begin feeding cabbages, the tops of roots, or small quantities of grain, just as soon as the grasses of pasture have been touched with frosts. A daily allowance of bran, shorts or ground feed of barley or oats, or oats and corn, in the proportion of two parts oats to one of corn, will be of great service in keeping up a flow of milk and at the same time keeping the animal in health and condition.

Remedy for Leaf Eating Insects.

For all leaf eating insects—as canker worms, tent caterpillars, forest tent caterpillars, tussock moths, and a host of others which attack our fruit and shade trees as well as many of our shrubs—one of the best and most effective remedies is to shower the trees with Paris green or London purple in water, says Professor C. H. Fernald. The method adopted by the fruit growers in New York state is to put three empty kerosene oil barrels, holding about fifty gallons each, in a wagon and fill them with water. Then they take a pound of London purple for each barrel, first mixing it well in a pale of water, and pour it into the barrel. The wagon is then driven along the windward side of the row of trees, if there is much wind, and with a fountain pump having a fine hose attached the liquid is thrown over the trees in a fine mist till the leaves begin to drip. The water in the barrels must be stirred constantly to prevent the poison from settling. Great care is also taken to prevent the wind from carrying the liquid toward the men or horses. In rainy weather they repeat the application two or three times. With two teams and four men they are able to spray 300 or 400 trees in a day, and the cost is set at a few cents a tree for twice spraying, estimates having been made all the way from three cents to ten cents per tree.

Saving Seed Corn.

Experiences in the matter of saving seed corn, no matter from what source, establish the conviction that thorough drying in the fall and keeping in a dry place in a temperature above freezing during winter, is the surest way of preserving corn for seed. A novel method suggested by Southern Farmer is as follows:

"My method of saving and keeping seed corn—which my father before me and I have practiced for over forty years without a single failure of seed to germinate—is as follows: When husking I select the best ears, which I throw into a barrel which I keep in one corner of the wagon box. This selected corn I store in a loft till thoroughly dry, when I shell it and store partly in sacks and partly in tin vessels, like old wash boilers, punched full of holes to admit air, but which exclude mice. I find I can better protect the corn from mice when shelled than when on the ear. After being so shelled I give it to the dryest and warmest place to be found. I have secured a supply of old tin boilers at a small cost by attending auction sales of household goods."

Arrangement of Flower Beds.

The Revue Horticole calls attention to the fact that the formal arrangement of plants has been abandoned in the flower beds seen this year in the city of Paris. Such beds are now usually surrounded with a formal row of plants of one variety, the remainder, except in the case where the bed is divided into compartments by means of lines of color, being entirely filled with various combinations of flowering or foliage plants, grouped naturally and without formal arrangement.

Here and There.

According to one report the wheat crop for 1888 in Manitoba will be the largest ever grown in that province.

The opinion prevails to a large extent that no equal has yet appeared to the Catawba among the earlier sorts of grapes adapted to New England.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society a new white pansy, semi-double, the stamens having been changed into petals, was counted among the novelties.

From the department of agriculture comes the report that Fultz is the most popular winter wheat grown, occupying nearly one-third of the area sown.

An experiment station to be located at Washington, D. C., will, among other work, publish such of the results of the experiments made at the various stations throughout the country as may prove of practical value to the average farmer.

It has been announced that the rules of the American Pomological society will govern the exhibition of fruits at the Augusta national exposition, Augusta, Ga., in October and November next.

The Ohio centennial exposition opens at Columbus, Sept. 4, and continues to Oct. 19. Address L. N. Bonham, secretary, Columbus, O., for premium lists or information.

THE MILLS BILL.

Dishonest Statements That It Does Not Mean Free Trade Refuted.

Congressman Mills, who is now pretty well known as the reputed author of the Mills bill, in his campaign speech in West Virginia the other night used the flippant and ridiculous statement that the average reduction of duty made by his bill is less than 7 per cent., and he wants to know if that is free trade. As Mr. Mills is to remain on the stump he will probably continue to employ this method of deceiving those who are willing to be deceived by the absurdity. The free trade organs have tried in the same way to make people believe that the Mills bill is not what it is. The public is thus assured that an average reduction of less than 7 per cent. cannot be free trade.

Well, if the kind of reduction in duties provided for in the Mills bill did not substantially mean free trade, it is very certain we should not see the free traders so enthusiastically supporting the measure as they are now doing. They all understand perfectly well, just as Mills, Carlisle, Watterson and the Breckinridges understand, that it means free trade, and that any attempt to make it appear to be anything else is an attempt to allay the alarm which their work has caused, and to entice the people into giving them another four years of power. That would be construed as an indorsement of their present policy, which they have repeatedly claimed as only a beginning. It would be accepted by them as authority to carry their assault upon the principle of protection still further.

To accomplish this they seek to deceive the people. To say that the Mills bill provides for an average reduction of less than 7 per cent. is dishonest and misleading, and every one who uses such a statement knows it to be. There are a number of articles not touched by the bill. Its supporters were compelled to yield to members on the Democratic side in this particular and leave some duties unchanged in order to get votes for the measure. But there are nearly 100 articles on which the reduction is 100 per cent., in other words have been put on the free list. There are a large number of others reduced from 50 to 80 per cent.; a still larger number reduced from 30 to 50 per cent., while the reduction on many more ranges from 15 to 30 per cent. This is naturally what the free traders call a good beginning in the direction of free trade. It justifies their claim.

No free trader is bothering and fooling himself about an average reduction of less than 7 per cent., although willing the people should be deceived by that kind of talk if they can be. If the bill was really what the average reduction claim is dishonestly intended to imply the free traders would not be so well pleased with it as they are. It would not suit Mr. Mills himself, nor any of his Democratic associates on the ways and means committee. They have had to yield some of their original ground in order to get the votes of Democratic members from northern and even southern districts, but they have not yielded their purpose. That is free trade, and this measure, as they have proclaimed it, is but an entering wedge.—Philadelphia Press.

How Figures Are Made to Lie.

The Democratic Harrisburg Patriot illustrates either the ignorance or mendacity of the average Democratic organ in its efforts to mislead the workingmen when it says that "within the past ten years the wages of coal miners and iron workers have decreased 100 per cent." A decrease of 100 per cent. would leave nothing whatever. The statement of the Harrisburg organ, however, is quite as accurate as the most that is said by the Democratic papers in the discussion of economic questions. They make figures to suit their own purposes and it appears to be of small consequence to them how ridiculous they are. There may be some so ignorant as to be deceived, but fortunately the people in general are intelligent enough to know better. The friends of protection and labor could want nothing better than an honest and intelligent discussion of the tariff question, but it is not to be had with those who either do not understand the facts or refuse to recognize them.—Philadelphia Press.

The British Lion Is Discreet.

We do not participate in the apprehensions of those who think John Bull will send a fleet of ironclads to bombard this country because of the senate's rejection of the fisheries "treaty." John does not want to discommode his friend Grover Cleveland, and when Harrison becomes president British bluster will be at such a discount that the lion will roar gently as a sucking dove. In any event, Johnny Bull has too many irons in the fire to wantonly provoke a quarrel with the great republic. If he thinks he hasn't, let him try it on. Six months of such a conflict would see the end, finally and forever, of British domination on the American continent.—Ohio State Journal.

They Can't Get the $6.56 Under Free Trade.

The cost of a good suit of clothes in Ireland is but $6.56, according to a free trade contemporary. The constant emigration from Ireland is pretty strong proof that a country where clothing is so cheap is not a good place for the workingmen.—Exchange.

Democracy Answers "Yes" to Both.

Two questions are involved in the present political campaign—(1) Shall the bulk of manufactured goods consumed in this country be imported from Europe? and (2) Shall European theories of labor, wages, production, trade and commerce be adopted as the basis of American political economy?—Ohio State Journal.

It Is Sad, but It Is True.

There is not a Republican precinct in the country, Gen. Harrison truly declares, where any man may not freely exercise his right to vote, and be sure that his vote will be honestly counted; but there is not a Democrat precinct, north or south, where the purity of the ballot box is assured.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Democracy's Dying Struggles.

The Democracy squirms and groans from an internal struggle so painful as to almost excite the commiseration of Republicans. Rent asunder early in the contest, the party presents a rare spectacle for the merciless political cartoonist.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Condition Which Confronts Us.

It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us—the condition of an extravagant Democratic house which has wasted from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in appropriations which a Democratic president said last December were not wanted.—Philadelphia Press.

WHO ARE THEY?

WHO ARE THE ADVOCATES AND SUPPORTERS OF THE MILLS BILL?

A List Including All who Are Now Working With the Democratic Party and Against Our Protective Tariff—The Answer Easy and Significant.

A short summary of indubitable facts has been devised by Judge Tourgee which will enable the intelligent and patriotic voter satisfactorily to determine for himself whether the interests of the country are likely to be subserved by this predominance of a party favoring the Mills bill and committed to other legislation of like character. Who are the advocates and supporters of this legislation, and what is their relation to American labor and National prosperity?

The answer is easy and significant:

1. Every foreign manufacturer and dealer in articles competing with American products.

2. Every foreign statesman who faces in his own land the problem of unemployed pauper labor.

3. Every government which is jealous of our unprecedented prosperity.

4. Every enemy of Republican government in the world.

5. Every opponent of equal rights and opportunity to the laborer.

6. Probably nineteen-twentieths of all those who engaged in rebellion and sought to destroy the Union.

7. Practically, all of those who compelled the Nation to incur an indebtedness of $4,000,000,000, and who now ask to be accounted the only true economists in her councils and the real guardians of our National honor.

8. Two-thirds of those by whose votes the Mills bill passed the house of representatives were bred to the economics of slavery and believe, as one of them declared during the debates, that "the cheapest labor is the best labor for the country."

9. Two-thirds of the support which the bill received came from states which contain only one-eighth of the manufacturies of the country, pay less than one-eighth of the aggregate mechanical wages, and produce but one-seventh of the manufactured products.

10. Two-thirds of its support comes from a region whose ideas of public policy are based on the economics of slavery as a corner-stone, and who deem a "manageable labor" of all things the most desirable.

11. In the sixteen states where seventeen out of one hundred white voters can not read their ballots, and where the black voter is not allowed a voice in the government, there were only sixteen votes against the Mills bill.

12. Two-thirds of the support of the Mills bill and of the party which makes it the ground on which it asks the voter's preference comes from those states in which the laborer has hitherto had fewest rights; whose prosperity has been least and whose purchase, conquest and control has required the government to incur more than nineteen-twentieths of all the bonded debt it has assumed in its hundred years of existence.

13. The major part of those north and south who insisted upon the sanctity of our National obligation to nourish and maintain slavery believe in the policy of the Mills bill and of the party responsible for it.

14. The party which declared the war for the Union a failure and the greenback unlawful; which opposed reconstruction, justified the Ku Klux, opposed the resumption of specie payment, obstructed the building of a navy until it came into power, prefers a conscript to a soldier, and a Confederate cavalier to a Federal bummer, which holds power by bloodshed and terror—this party stakes its claim to the voter's preference on the policy the Mills bill inaugurates.

15. A party which has a representative of the Standard oil in the cabinet, and another at the head of the executive committee, clamors for the Mills bill in order to destroy the evil of unlawful "trusts!"

16. Every "dude," who imports his politics and "lingo" is an advocate of an English policy for American labor.

17. Every so-called political economist who believes that true prosperity consists in a condition of affairs under which the rich grow richer and fewer and the poor poorer and more numerous, is vociferous in his advocacy of the policy begotten in slavery and nursed in rebellion.

18. Every man who flies the red flag of Anarchy, who appeals to dynamite and the dagger to make society what he would have it, sports also the red bandana, which is the emblem of coming distress to American labor.

19. To all these things must be added a minority of intelligent, patriotic, and and sincere Americans, whose belief in the universal theory of free trade is so intense as to compel them to train in that motley crew which muster in the train of that "noblest type of American manhood" who occupies the White House, scolds the Senate, and objurgates the soldier.

ALL INVITED.

General Harrison to be Called Upon by the Ohio Veterans of 1840.

The Tippecanoe Veterans' Club of Columbus, Ohio, have arranged to go to Indianapolis on September 26th to pay their respects to Gen. Benj. Harrison. They invite all veterans of 1840, who intend to vote for Harrison and Morton, to accompany them. Arrangements have been made for a round trip rate of $2.50 from Columbus. All veterans are invited, their circular letter says, to accompany them, and requested to be at the depot at Columbus at 6 o'clock a. m., on the 26th. Those going from other points should arrange to be at the Union Depot, Indianapolis, at 2 p. m. on that day.

This promises to be a noted gathering of all Ohio voters of 1840, who intend this year to vote for Harrison and Morton. The circular letter is signed by Judge S. Taylor and R. F. Burt, of Columbus.

COMMANDER FOLGER

Has Arrived to Take Charge of the Ordnance Work.

The New York Herald of the 20th has the following.

"Commander William M. Folger has arrived in Washington from Europe. He was detached from the Quinnebaug to take charge of the ordnance work at the Washington navy yard. Commander Folger has the most minute technical and practical knowledge of the requirements of his new position, having added to his experience at the Annapolis testing grounds by extensive study and investigation while abroad."

A representative of THE INDEPENDENT called on Robert H. Folger, Esq., of this city, father of Commander Folger, for any information he might have touching his son's arrival in the United States, and learned that Commander Folger expected to sail from Liverpool on the 8th on the Aurania, of the Cunard line of ocean steamers. Mr. Folger had noticed in the New York Herald of the 19th that the vessel arrived on the 17th, but, not having seen the passenger list of the Aurania as is usually published, he was unable to state positively that Commander Folger had sailed on board that steamship for the United States, but suppose of course he had. The many friends of Citizen Folger and his son in this city, the son's birthplace, will feel especial interest in his safe arrival at home. The union school of this city claims him as one of its boys who entered the naval service of the United States in 1861, just twenty-seven years ago to-day, since he bore successful examinations to qualify him to enter the United States naval academy.

TWO ADDITIONS

To Russell & Co.'s Works Being Built.

Behind the main buildings at Russell & Co.'s, a big force of men is at work, and the foundation wall may be seen of an addition 140x47 feet in size. It will be a continuation of one of the present buildings, two stories high, and will be used for cleaning castings and for the storage of coke and other cupola fuel. From the side of this building there will extend a sort of a projecting wing 50x45, to be used as a brass foundry. The new structure will be of brick, and will be in use before the ground is frozen.

The present brass foundry is confined to one small room. Two years ago all the brass castings were purchased elsewhere. Now the firm buys copper in two ton lots and makes its own. When the new foundry is completed copper will be ordered by the car load. So the business increases.

To facilitate the handling of pig iron, fuel, sand and oil, two switches will also be constructed leading around to the new buildings from the east end of the warehouse. One of these will continue on the south side of the structures mentioned, and another will be south of it past the oil vault.

The firm is behind its orders in many lines, and the warehouse looks lonesome. Last year at this time Russell & Co. had one hundred and seventy-five threshers on hand, and it was difficult with that number to satisfactorily fill orders. To day there are just forty-three in stock, hardly enough to be worth considering as the line comprises about fourteen different kinds.

Shocking Accident.

So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now, there could be no greater mistake. No earthly power could restore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consumption if taken in time. Do not, therefore despair, until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.

Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

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Moulding, Turning,

SCROLL WORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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KILN DRYING & MILL WORK SOLICITED.

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Sole Agent at Massillon.

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—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

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Fine Business Property,

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All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

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A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

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HARDWARE

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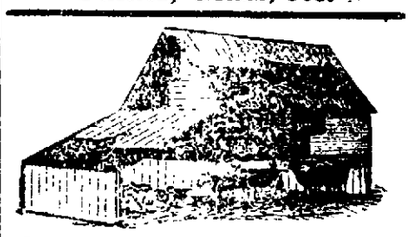
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

Paints, Glass, etc.



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can be applied by the farmer himself to his house, barn or other outbuilding. He does not have to pay a man from town to do the job and board him while at work. The cost of painting old roofs is greater than the material.

For descriptive circular, price list and address of nearest dealer, write to

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70 West St., Cincinnati, O. OR 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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EXPERT

HORSE SHOER

Special Attention given to Poor Feet.

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PUBLIC SCALES—Hay, Stock, and Coal weighed.

North Erie Street,

Formerly Browns Hay Scales and Coal Yard

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furnitur of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

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Parlor Suits,
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Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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HEADWEAR OF TODAY.

IT IS READY TO ADAPT ITSELF TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

Olive Harper's Letter Has More to Do with Bonnets Than Anything Else, but She Discusses Fashions Generally As Charmingly As Usual.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The bonnet of the season is like a fungus to a certain extent, for it adapts itself to circumstances in a very natural way. It grows in just such a form as will permit the fair wearer to adjust it on her head without disturbing her back hair. Some ladies who imagine they have classic features wear the funny little twist stuck out on the back of their heads, with half a dozen tiny fuzzy curls protruding from its coils, looking like the overflow of molasses out of a jug in warm weather, and their hats have grown so as to leave a very convenient aperture in the back for those same curls to stick out of. Others wear their hair in a loose mass on the back of their heads, and the hats for those ladies are kited up in the back in order to afford a fair field for their display of luxuriant tresses, and, in fact, whatever the style of the lady in dressing her hair, there is a hat or bonnet which will fit all around and hide the weak spots and enhance the beauty of all the best points.

Ladies dress their hair when they go out with a view to this, and that is why so many women are prettiest in bonnets or hats, and that is why they will never "lay off their things" in theatres or in each other's homes. I have seen women comb their hair so that when their bonnets were on you would think they had a wealth of hair, but I knew they hadn't; but then it is only one of those little

LENOX HAT AND COSTUME.

things that belong to the sex, and is not really a deception, only a proper understanding of their own value. Men, poor creatures, have no such advantages. Men have a set style that varies little, and all their hats give a hardness to their faces that they could overcome were they permitted to wear laces, flowers and tulle and feathers. Then the bald-headed man could wear his "water wave" or Langtry bang, and add to that a feather weight switch, and with those and a bonnet or a hat which would not come off, he could hide his baldness so that his tenderest enemy would not guess it. If his face was too long he could shorten it by bringing his bang well down and his velvet hat strings well up; and if his face was too round, he could wear high peaked hats and bows under his ears. If his color was too pale, he could heighten it by judicious means, and if too red, he could tone it down by a careful choice in colors. I tell you the subject is one which will bear profound reflection. If men really had all the aids that women employ, they might become positively handsome in time!

* * *

To return to bonnets, there is no end to their variety or their different degrees of becomingness. One which we have represented is of a soft felt which is somehow striped in the weave in the finest stripes of gray and brown; has no trimmings on the outside except a panache of rich ostrich tips of shaded gray and brown. The front is faced with

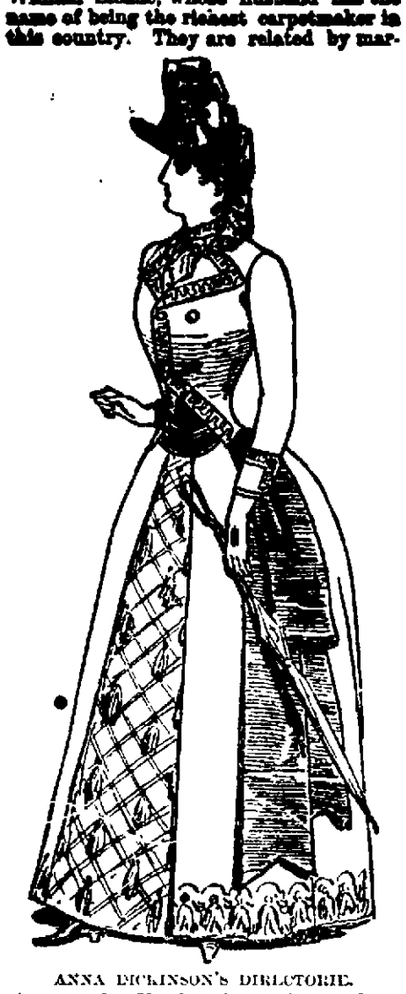
FELT BONNET.

ruby velvet, and a small bow of the same is set in under the brim. This is to be worn with the panache knot, and the brim at the back is arranged for that purpose. The velvet bonnet is black, with a beading of fine garnet beads, and the edge of the bonnet is scalloped out and worked with the same beads. The tuft of plumes is two black and one garnet, and bands of colors cross inside the peaked front. The strings are of black velvet.

VELVET BONNET.

The hat worn at Lenox, which, as you all know, is the famous and exclusive place now designed by the upper crust of New York to eclipse Long Branch, Saratoga and Newport as a summer resort, is one of those with no proportion or balance, and the pride of the wearer is in the peak and the side which turns up very high. In front there is a plume made of the discarded rear portion of a masculine hen's adornment, of a shining, lustrous black, with a bronze luster on parts of it. The black velvet facing also has a sort of metallic luster over its surface.

The dress that goes with this is brown and bronze green stripes, made quite simply but effectively. The collar, vest front and shoulder puffs are of bronze green surah. This costume was worn by Mrs. William Sloane, whose husband has the name of being the richest carpetmaker in this country. They are related by mar-



ANNA DICKINSON'S DIRECTOIRE.

riage to the Vanderbilt family. A dress like this looks very plain in view of its quiet make, but it is really very handsome and stylish.

A very pretty directoire walking suit was made this week for Miss Anna Dickinson, the lecturer, playwright and wonderful woman in general, who has now started out as a campaign speaker for the Republican party. This dress is of fine drab vigogne, embroidered in silk and chenille around the bottom about five inches deep. The front breadth is of satin, of the same shade as the dress, and is latticed with chenille three shades darker. At regular intervals are chenille tassels, with beads of the same color. The sash is of brown gros grain. The coat is of the same material, with a close band of embroidered trimming. The hat is of drab felt, with full ribbon loops of the same shade. The back has tiny postilion tabs with two large buttons.

Another very handsome visiting dress is just finished for Mrs. George Gould, who, by the way, has just been made the proud mother of a baby boy to inherit his part of his grandfather's millions. The dress is of moss green faille Francaise, and a darker shade of the same material trimmed with stripes of fine camel's hair embroidery, of which the prevailing color is pink. With this is to be worn a close green felt poke bonnet, with pink roses and velvet bands for trimming.

The happy wearer of this dress was a

MRS. GEORGE GOULD'S VISITING DRESS.

Miss Edith Kingdon, and she was an actress, young, and not yet very renowned except for her modest grace and goodness and her gentle beauty. The archi-millionaire's son George fell violently in love with the young lady, and in a short time they were married, and she is a great pet and favorite with her father-in-law, whom few see smile.

It is a good lesson for the snobbish parvenues of New York society who always try to keep up the "exclusiveness of our family, you know," to see the cordial welcome that this amiable and pretty young girl, who was earning her daily bread as an actress, received at the hands of her husband's parents. Now she is one of the leaders of her circle, and is esteemed for her real worth simply because she upheld her womanly dignity, and that she realized that her pure love and devotion were worth just as much as her husband's millions.

* * *

In the largest establishments in this city the fall goods are spread before the beholder in a bewildering confusion. Such seas of splendor and oceans of wonder I never encountered. The colorings, however, are mostly subdued tints and overshot effects, so that the eye and taste are not offended by the wearing of crude primary colors. There are some very pretty pattern dresses with the skirt of soft chudda and camel's hair, with the warp of one color and the woof of another, and in plain fabric, with a combination of stripes wherein the prevailing tints are interwoven with darker colors so cunningly that you hardly realize where the one leaves off and the other begins, yet the material has wide stripes. These are seen in brown and gold and green and red, blue and red and so on, always pretty and fine.

OLIVE HARPER.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVER, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 61 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

September 22, 1888.

Ex-Champion Heffner is all out of practice in checkers, having gone into a business that requires all his time.—*W. Reporter.*

Mr. I. P. Ketchum, checker editor of *Poultry Journal*, has returned home after a two weeks' vacation in Iowa. He writes: "Checkers are booming in every part of Iowa at present."

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, of Chicago, Ill., has departed for the East again, and promised he would visit the New York Checker club, and also the Providence club. Look sharp, boys, he has been "loading up."

J. H. Irwin, the noted Boston expert, and Mr. Rees are at the Chicago Checker Club. Mr. P. Bradt failed to arrive last week, but has arrived to-day. Mr. L. B. Starkweather won a "Fife" game from Mr. Irwin. Will give full account in next issue.

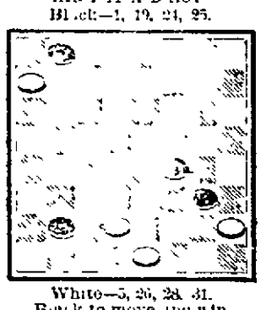
Mr. Andrew Bishop, of Cleveland, O., who conducted the "games" published in *Bee Line Gazette*, which prints an excellent Draught Column, has left the city and recently engaged in business at Warsaw, O. Mr. Bishop is one of the best players in the State and the forthcoming match between Messrs. Barker and Smith is due in a measure to his efforts. We wish him success, and hope he will not be compelled to retire from the game.

Gould's Book of Match Games or one thousand Problem Book to any address for one dollar. We heartily recommend them to all grade of players.

Mr. Rees, of Emporia, Kan., whom Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick says "is, in his opinion, the best player of his age (he being 20 years) in America," stopped at Chicago on his way to Columbus, O., and only had time to play one game with our renowned L. B. Starkweather, which resulted in a draw. He promised to spend a few days with the boys on his return. If he is successful in holding his own with some of the experts that our city is proud of, he can consider himself fast reaching the summit of fame. Do they play checkers much in our city? Well, to put it mild, at the club there are about eight boards in constant use all day and evenings until 10 30 o'clock. Between the hours of 12 30 and 4 o'clock there is to be seen daily about twenty-five observers, and sixteen men playing the fascinating game.

POSITION NO. 70.—BY MR. W. KELLER.

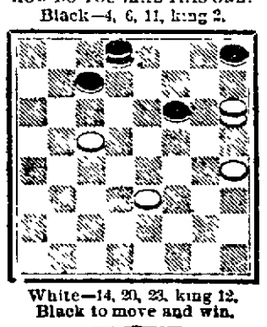
AIN'T IT A DAISY?
Black—1, 19, 21, 25.



White—5, 26, 28, 31.
Black to move and win.

POSITION NO. 71.—BY MR. W. KELLER.

HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS ONE?
Black—4, 6, 11, king 2.



White—14, 20, 23, king 12.
Black to move and win.

Our Canadian Brothers.

Mr. James Labadie, who for years was the champion checker player of Canada, and for some unknown reason abandoned it for chess, has again re-entered the checker arena. For the past two years Mr. Fleming, of Markham, Ont., has defended the title successfully against all aspirants. Mr. Labadie is getting himself in trim for a contest with the present champion, and we may expect some lively times in Canada during the coming winter.

In a friendly sitting at the rooms of the Chatham (Ont.) Checker Club, the following score was made:

Labadie, 11; Le Vasseur, 0; drawn, 9.

In a contest for a light amount, between Le Vasseur and Baker, the former came out victorious, with six games in the lead of his opponent.

Mr. Labadie visited Blenheim, Ont., last week and gave the town players an exhibition of his cross-board play. From the appended score it will be seen that he was a Wyllie to the players of Blenheim: Labadie, 22; all others, 0; drawn, 7.

The following is the result of the meeting of the Chatham (Ont.) Checker Club:

Baker	2	Le Vasseur	3	drawn	3.
Douglass	2	Bird	3	drawn	4.
Wilson	0	Hilliard	4	drawn	1.
Smith	5	Nevins	0	drawn	3.
Hall	6	Tierney	5	drawn	0.
Total	15		14		11

The Doctor Will Substantiate.

Dr. W. F. Truax, champion of Minnesota, writes: "Your notice in 'Our Column' has been examined in regard to Bradt playing me. I shall be on hand, and ready for him in a few days. Further information soon as I hear from St. Paul."

The *Turf*, in referring to the contest, states: "Here is a chance now for the redoubtable 'Doctor,' and we trust a meeting will be brought about with little ceremony as the father of the 'boy' accepts the challenge."

Our object in printing the doctor's note is because we have various reasons for believing he is not only willing to play, but is extremely anxious to test the abilities of the world-famed checker phenomenal.

GAME NO. 70.—"GLASGOW."

The following two games were played by correspondence between I. J. Brown, champion of the State of Indiana, and J. W. Ferguson, of Muton, Ind. Ferguson's move.

11..15	28..24(a	1..6	22..17	32..25	
23..19	7..10	25..21	13..18	8..3	
8..11	24..20	6..10	32..28	25..29	
32..17	16..19	17..13	18..23	3..7	
11..16	25..22	2..6	28..19	29..25	
24..20	10..14	26..24	8..11	c)7..11	
16..23	17..10	19..26	17..14	Drawn.	
27..11	6..15	31..23	9..13		
7..16	21..17	10..14	19..15		
20..11	4..9	b)23..19	13..22		
3..7	29..25	15..24	15..8		

(a) In another game the Indiana champion varied with the following:

25..22	26..17	24..20	27..24	13..9	
7..10	5..9	2..7	11..15	17..21	
22..18	28..24	32..28	17..14	20..16	
9..14	4..8	9..14	14..17	15..18	
18..9	30..26	31..27	21..14	24..15	
6..22	8..11	16..19	10..17	Drawn.	

(b) While examining this game I discovered a draw by another route, which is:

22..17	23..14	17..14	11..10	20..16	
14..18	9..18	15..19	6..15	Drawn.	

(c) And by playing as below we have a position that has saved me a great many games and I inscribe it to your many beginners.

21..17	13..6	9..14	17..22	26..30	
23..26(†	10..14	17..21	25..29	30..29	
31..22	6..1	2..6	e)22..26	18..22	
25..18	5..9	13..17	29..25	W. wins.	
17..14	1..5	6..10	10..15	I. J. Brown.	
18..9	9..13	17..22	25..29		
7..2	5..9	14..17	15..18		
6..10	14..17(d	22..25	29..25		

(d) 14-18 also wins, and will leave it for the student to work out.

(e) Now we have a position that has won many a match for the leading players of the world, and should be impressed upon the student. I. J. BROWN.

Here is another position that can be brought up from the same game and terminates by what is called first position:

Black—5, 6, 12. Kings, 18, 21. White—13, 17, 20, 27. King, 7. | White to move and win.

27..23	7..2	2..16	18..15	15..19	
21..14	18..27	27..24	24..28	W. wins.	

(†) 25 22 and black wins. It is only given to illustrate the ending.

GAME NO. 71.—"BLACK DOCTOR."

BY JAMES LABADIE.

11..15	17..14	8..11	25..22	19..28	
23..19	10..17	27..23	16..19	27..23	
6..11	19..10	8..7	23..16	a)15..18	
22..17	7..14	22..18	12..19	23..6	
4..8	29..25	6..10	32..27	1..10	
25..22	11..16	18..9	21..15	B. wins.	
9..13	24..20	5..14	28..24		

(a) In game No. 64, which was played at Akron, O., between ex-Sheriff McKinney and G. Hanson the former played 15-19 and lost the game. Had he played as above Mr. G. W. Hanson would have been compelled to resign.

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The BEST for Men's Boots
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SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather

Once a week for men's boots and once a month for women's is ample for perfect results. It makes the handsomest and most durable polish you ever saw. You don't have to groan and sweat with a blacking brush. Be wise and try it. Because your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor.

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ELY'S Cream Balm. CATARRH

Cleanses the Nasal Passages allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores restores the senses of taste and smell.

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, 56 Warren street, N. Y.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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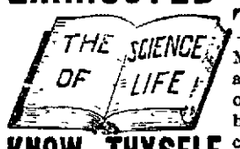

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind Wandering Cured.
Speaking Without Notes.
Wholly Unlike Artificial Systems
Piracy Condemned by the Supreme Court.

Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world famed specialist in mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor, the scientist, Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 257 Fifth ave. New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR By Mary A. Livermore

Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its Lights and Shadows, "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good, full of *laughter and tears*, of thrilling interest and touching pathos, it *sells at sight to all*. Splendid steel Plates, and famous old Battle-Flags, while colored is *worth two-thirds*. The "*booming*" book for Men and Women Agents. $100 to $200 a month made. Distance no hindrance, for we *Pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms*. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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If you want a good Cigar call for

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They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

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HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM
—OF—
RECTAL TREATMENT.

POLYPUS PRURITUS AND DIARRHŒA, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS

Cured without use of knife erasure or cautery. No anæsthetics.

Treatment painless sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulcerations. Symptoms. Soreness in lower portion of back, mucous, mattery or bloody discharges, frequent urination, itching and moisture about the anus, constipation, followed as diseases progress, by diarrhoea in females, vaginal leucorrhea, caused by sympathetic nerve influence, gradual decline and in time general prostration; anæmia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim whereas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalle & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS—Four printing houses and three binderies booming to turn out books.

THE LIFE OF BEN. HARRISON | BY THE AUTHOR OF BEN HUR.

This eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, has written the only authorized biography. Authorities say, "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Indiana. "Graphic and entertaining."—Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. "It should have a wide circulation."—Hon. John Sherman. "Worthy its famous author."—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar. "An inspiration and a prophecy."—Hon. J. J. Ingalls. "A graphic description of a distinguished career."—J. B. Foraker. *Millions yet want the book. Great chance for agents.*

HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

New Lumber Yard!

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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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Inside work for Carpenters a Specialty.

We Employ the Finest Scroll Sawyer in Ohio.

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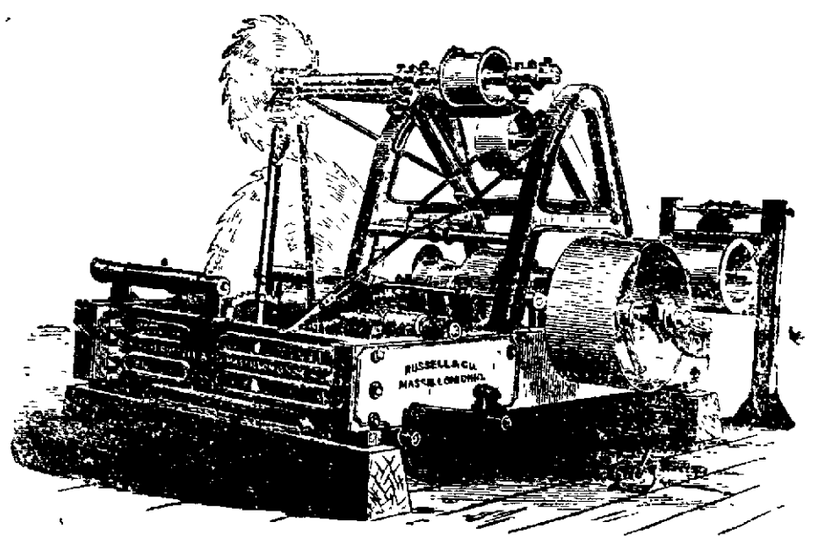
THE MASSILLON QUARRIES---HARTHORST & CO.

Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



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The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.

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THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,

The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to Carpenters and Consumers

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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ELTON.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harrold were at the old home this week.

School at Goat Hill began Monday, under the guidance of Austin Rosenburg.

Mrs. Ruth Beals spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Thamar Baughman.

Mr. Rollin Reefy, of Elyria, spent several days with his cousin, Mal Burkholder.

Mesdames Boughman and Baughman are spending part of the week at Akron and Doylestown.

A lively time was anticipated Monday at the opening of the Justus schools Mr. Edward Bach, whose name was very familiar last fall, and R. W. Klingel were on hand in the morning, each under the impression that he was to teach. The directors had talked with Bach about hiring, conditionally; he refused to do as they requested, hence they engaged Mr. Klingel, who has attained and sustained a high position as a teacher for many years, and whose character is above reproach.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Benjamin Edwards is visiting friends at Pittsburg, Pa., this week.

The Stark county fair is the center of attraction for our people this week.

Lee Lythe, the Canal Fulton buggy man, was seen in our village last monday.

The cave in the old Clark mine, that occurred last Monday, under the Ft. Wayne railroad is all fixed up and the ground is again settled, so that no danger is now apprahended.

Richard Edwards and Miss Mary Miller were married, by 'Squire Frantz, of Massillon, on Tuesday, September 25th. The young couple started out on the matrimonial sea with every promise of making life a success.

Lawrence township has certainly been doing her part in giving employment to the Stark county coroner the past month. No less than seven fatal accidents have occurred; John Halter, of Millport, working at Hernbrook, being the last case.

We hasten to correct an error of ours in our last week's items. When we said that the five cents per ton for mining coal was to take effect on October 1st, it was our mistake. It is not due until November 1st. So we were one month ahead of time.

Thos. W. Davis, ex-statistican of the order of Knights of Labor, will make eleven speeches in Ohio, in the interes of the above order, and Chapman is favored with one, which will take place on Thursday evening, October 11. Turn out and give him an audience.

District Assembly No. 300, K. of L., composed exclusively of window glass workers, has selected three of its best men to take the stump immediately, in favor of protection. The grandest feature of these proceedings is that the assembly proposes to pay all the expenses of its men, and has notified Chairman Quay of such fact, at the same time placing the speakers at his disposal, who will speak in such States as he directs.

The many friends of Wm. P. Phillips will be sorry to learn of his sudden departure from this life, having died on Thursday morning, September 20th. Mr. Phillips was raised in this neighborhood and was widely and favorably known, He lived a quiet and unassuming inoffensive life. His burial being among the very largest that was ever held here speaks highly for the esteem in which he was held by his friends and acquaintances. He was a brother of Geo. W. Phillips and made his home with him for a great many years, and was respected as a member of his family by the entire house hold, who done everything in their power to relieve his sufferings. The burial took place on Saturday and was conducted by the Salvation Army, of Massillon, and the remains were placed in the cemetary vault.

CANAL FULTON.

Miss Maggie Brandt, of Akron, and C. M. Whitman, of Massillon, visited their sick father Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Smith, of Clinton, died Friday last of consumption, and was buried in our Catholic cemetery Sunday morning.

A large party of sight-seeking Fultonians left Wednesday at 4 p. m. for Columbus, and Messrs. E. B. Robinson, J. D. Steiner, Frank Simmons and Owen Housley followed on the midnight train.

The Hon. Major McKinley, Fulton's most popular politician, spoke to an immense throng of people in the opera house Wednesday evening. The statesman of national repute who, in the midst of his brilliant success, does not forget his plain backwoods' friends, shall never be forgotten by them.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. CHENEY & Co., Propr's, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier, Toledo National Bank Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 1

EDISON

DISCOVERS A SURE PANACEA FOR YELLOW FEVER CURE.

Gasoline Over a Dry Town—Caustic Soda Will do the Work in Wet Places—Shower Baths of Rhigolene—The Cure Can be Manufactured at a Small Cost.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Since September 15 Edison, who is unremittingly making experiments, has been devoting his attention to the microbe and seeking an efficacious method of extermination. The result of his experiments have led him to think that he has discovered a remedy for the extermination, or an effectual check for yellow fever. Experiments on a large scale have been made with well known substances whose cheapness is one chief claim for recommending them for disinfectants. They are gasoline, rhigoline and a ten per cent. solution of caustic soda made from 48 per cent. of crude material. The cost of the solution is about one-fourth cent per pound.

Says Edison: "I am convinced that fever germs must be either of two things, animal organization or fungus growth. In 78 I experimented to find some chemical to kill the colored beetle, and at last found that gasoline was immediately destructive to animal and vegetable matter. It is effective, and evaporates in ten minutes, leaving nothing behind, so that all danger of contamination is soon passed. One-sixteenth oil of gasoline goes fifteen inches below ground and kills everything. Rhigoline is a little dearer, but would prove valuable for quarantining purposes. Cold is accepted as an exterminator of the germs. Both gasoline and rhigoline lower the temperature sufficiently to prove of value in treating this fever. I took an old woolen coat, tied up one of the sleeves to hold a thermometer, and then drenched it with gasoline. The temperature, when the thermometer was first introduced in the sleeve, was eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit, but it gradually fell to seventy-five. After thirty minutes it fell to fifty-two degrees. The same experiment was tried with rhigolene. After fifteen minutes the temerature fell to twenty-three, and the coat was covered with hoar frost, so had it contained any microbes they would have been thoroughly exterminated.

"Gasoline has a peculiar property also of displacing water in all organic matter, causing it to perish, but as gasoline is not easily absorbed by wet ground and would probably fail in a measure to do its work, I have discovered that caustic soda will answer the purpose in these instances."

COLUMBUS CROWD

Captured the Smoky City With Its Military Evolutions.

PITTSBURG, September 27.—The Allegheny County's Centennial closed in a blaze of glory yesterday by a military parade of wonderful proportions and beauty. Early in the day the clouds looked threatening, but by noon the sky cleared up, leaving the day all that could be desired. At 7:45 yesterday morning three companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, O. N. G., of Columbus, five hundred strong, arrived at the depot, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Coit and a splendid regimental band. They started from the depot up Smithfield in heavy marching order, presenting a magnificent appearance, and elicited frequent applause as they marched to the Court House, where they stacked arms and broke ranks. They looked tired after the night's ride, but were enthusiastic in spirits.

At the same time the B. & O. brought in the Maryland and West Virginia contingents.

At noon Commander-in-Chief General John F. Hartranft gave the command, "forward," and the largest military display in Pittsburg since the war was on the move. As the head of the parade, led by the Second Brigade Band of fifty pieces, augmented by the drum corps of the entire brigade, appeared on the top of the hill, corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, the enthusiasm of the tremendous crowd knew no bounds. Increasing as each new division appeared, as the Fourteenth Ohio came down the slope to Smithfield, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm over their gallant martial bearing.

All along the line the Columbus boys were the cynosure of all eyes, on account of their military evolutions. At Penn avenue and Seventh street they again took the spectators by storm by their precision in wheeling around this difficult corner, excelling Pittsburg's crack regiment in their movements. It is sufficient to say that to the Fourteenth Ohio and Washington Infantry belong the honors of the day.

Among the distinguished guests in line were ex-President Hayes and Governor Beaver, who were greeted by hearty applause wherever the carriage appeared.

Of the three days' celebration the most successful was yesterday's military display, and the four sister states may well be proud of the portion of their militia that took part.

At 3:30 p. m. the Grand Army contingent of the parade was passing along Fifth avenue, which was black with people. Several people were reported crushed in the great jam. It is estimated that there were over seven thousand G. A. R. men in line.

THE OPINION

Of the Arbitrators in the Hocking Valley Case.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Wall street is anxiously awaiting the publication of the award of the arbitration in the suit of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company vs. Stevenson Burke, William M. Green, et al. Strange though it may appear, it is none the less a fact that although this award or decision of the board of arbitrators was made last week, its details are still unknown, neither side having as yet taken up the papers in the case and liquidated the arbitration fee.

The Sun says: "We are now able to state in brief what the opinion of the arbitrators in the Hocking Valley railroad suit is. The opinion condemns as fraudulent the transactions of which the plaintiffs complain, exposes these operations at great length, but holds that no legal authority exists for over riding the unanimous ratification of the stockholders, or in other words, the defendants."

Refused the Call.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Rev. Thomas E. Green, the well-known rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and who some time ago created a profound sensation by seceding from the Presbyterian denomination, has made his declination of the call from the Grace Episcopal Church, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the largest in the State. In it he expresses his appreciation of the high compliment paid him, but says that he cannot leave his flock in Chicago.

THE NATIONAL

MILL CONTINUES ITS GRINDING OF BUNCOMBE GRISTS.

Bill to Establish Inquests Under Federal Authority—Speeches by Senators George and Daniel—The Connecticut-Rhode Island Boundary Line Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The House, proceeding by unanimous consent, yesterday passed a number of bills from the committee on public lands and the military committee.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Forney, but at the suggestion of Mr. Cheadle of Indiana and Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, that Senator Voorhees, who was very much interested in the library provision, was absent from the city, the report was allowed to lie over until to-morrow.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, reported from the committee on public lands and the House passed the bill to forfeit lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It forfeits for failure of the road to perform the conditions of the grant of all the lands granted under the act of July 2, 1864, except those adjacent to and co-terminus with the road constructed prior to July 4, 1880, and except also the lands within the limits of villages. The forfeiture is not to extend to lands sold by the company prior to January 1, 1888. All settlers on the forfeited lands are to be allowed to acquire title to not exceeding 160 acres under the homestead law.

The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing the constructing of a bridge across the part of the waters of Lake Champlain, between North Hero and South Hero Islands; Senate bill changing the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia. Senate joint resolution appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, (amended so as to appropriate that amount for the prevention and spread of yellow fever and cholera); Senate resolution providing that when the fence around Lafayette Square in Washington, is removed, it shall be given to the Gettysburg battle association; Bill to donate arms and equipments to the State of Oregon for militia purposes, and Senate bill making enlisted men of the Signal Corps responsible for public property.

It was ordered that a conference be asked on the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill.

Representative Townsend called up the bill appropriating $490,000 for the erection of an academic building and $100,000 for a gymnasium at the military academy at West Point. He withdrew it after having explained its provisions, being convinced that it would meet with opposition.

Mr. Crain, of Texas, introduced a bill to compel owners of steamers to supply fresh air to the engine room.

The House at 1:55 adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The features of the Senate proceedings yesterday were the address by Senator George on the question of establishing inquests under national authority, and the speech by Senator Daniel on the President's message and tariff question.

The Senate passed the bill reported by Senator Edmunds from the committee on Judiciary, approving the settlement of the boundary line (in the waters of the sea) between Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Mr. George took the floor to address the Senate on the subject of inquests under national authority as provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Hoar. He spoke at some length of the origin of slavery and of the late war to abolish it. He quoted a speech made by Mr. Edmunds on the necesity of homogenity in a people, attributing the downfall of the Greek Republics to the lack of that homogenity, and by that speech justified the attitude of the people of the south toward the negro. He said the State of Mississippi had two distinct peoples, the most divergent in physical formation of the human family. The one smarting under defeat and irritated by enforced political association with an inferior race. The other ignorant, with memories of recent wrongs and with passions inflamed by their unscrupulous political leaders. The result had been a contest for race supremacy. In the first year of negro supremacy the taxes had increased 500 per cent.; in the second 400 per cent. and in fifth year 1550 per cent. The election of 1875 (whatever might be said of it) had saved the State from anarchy, and society from destruction. Affairs had improved since the whites came into power. The two races were now, face to face and "if the colored men voted as a race (as in former years they would control the government of the State as they had done." He knew that whatever harm might have come to the people of both races there would be no constitutional change or relenting. And so he had not allowed himself to relinquish all hope of having a permanently safe and orderly government in the South with both races, equal in political and civil rights, and participating equally in the government. The prospect for this, however, seemed gloomy just now. In conclusion, he said that the people of Mississippi meant to carry on the struggle for the preservation of their civilization for their own safety and welfare, and for just equality in the government.

At the conclusion of Mr. George's remarks, the bill went over without action.

Mr. Daniel took the floor, and addressed the Senate at length on the resolution to refer the President's annual message. He said that the present political fight was not a battle between free trade and protection, but an issue for the release of an unneeded surplus in the Treasury, the relief of the tax-payers from unnecessary taxation, the the removal of encumbrances to manufacturers by furnishing cheaper raw materials, the removal of restrictions to commerce and navigation, the rescue of agriculture now in a decline, and the unbinding of the hands of labor. In conclusion he said that the Democratic party had written on its banners: "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," and on that it would conquer or fall. A conference on the Deficiency bill was ordered, and Mr. Hale, Mr. Allison and Mr. Cockrell were appointed conferees.

The Senate at 4:45 adjourned.

Columbus Delegation Visit Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 27.—Yesterday the number of visitors to General Harrison, both those who called informally and those who came with the three delegations, was exceptional. Columbus, Ohio, sent about 500, one-fifth of whom were veteran voters of 1840, and the rest represented the Forker Club of that city. The Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, made the introductory speech for his delegation.

CAUGHT UNDER THE CHIN

By the Mail Catcher and Carried a Hundred Yards.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 27.—There was a very singular accident yesterday at Teackys, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon railway. A baggage master named William Patrick, was standing in the door of a mail car and leaning out held a letter in his hand. In some way the hook which forms part of the mail catcher caught him under the chin and he was carried, swung clear off of the car. In this manner with the hook tearing his throat he was carried fully one hundred yards before he was thrown off. The man will probably die.

War on the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The War Department has received no information to-day in regard to the trouble at Rio Grande. The Treasury Department also has heard nothing further. It is believed that the trouble has quieted down.

Dead When Taken Out.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 27.—About fifty men were at work at excavating a trench, when a bank twenty feet high caved in, burying three of them, the rest escaping. Men were instantly set to work, but the three were dead when taken out.

Randall's Renomination.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall was unanimously renominated in the Seventh district Democratic congressional convention yesterday. No Republican nomination will be made.

Renomination of Romeis.

TOLEDO, September 27.—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District met in convention here yesterday to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hon. Jacob Romeis was renominated by acclamation.

Thos. Trackwell, of Meltzer, Ind., has sued John Midkiff for breaking his jaw He wants $5,000 damages.

BUFFALO BILL

WITH HIS WILD WEST COMPANY ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Red Shirt, Rocky Bear, Plenty Wolves and Seventy Sioux Braves in the White House—The Indians Voted Grover and the Capital "Lil-la-Wash-Tay"—"Very Good."

WASHINGTON, September 27. — Colonel Cody, "Buffalo Bill," Major John M. Burke, Mr. Nate Salsbury, Chief of Secret Service Bell, together with Red Shirt, Rocky Bear, Plenty Wolves and seventy Sioux braves were received by the President in the East room to-day. The Indians were in full dress, replete with war paint, and the cowboys were well armed with enormous revolvers. The President had a pleasant word for all and said: "Cody, these men all look as if well fed and cared for;" also expressing the hope that his arduous duties would permit him to visit the wild west.

The party, including the seventy Indians, visited the Capitol, and coming to the hall of the House, Major Burke suggested the right of the braves to sit and make up a quorum especially on Indian affairs.

At the Interior Department Secretary Vilas and Acting Indian Commissioner General Upshaw received the party, the Secretary remarking, "They are the finest band of Indians ever visiting Washington." The Smithsonian and other points of interest were visited, Red Shirt saying all his men voted the great father and the National Capital Lil-La-Wash-Tay—"very good."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S

Methodist Alliance in International Annual Council.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Vigorous young representatives of the Methodist faith from all sections of the United States and the Canadas assembled at the First Methodist church yesterday preparatory to the formal opening of the International Council of the Young People's Methodist Alliance. The morning was devoted to devotional exercises and impromptu addresses and exchanges of greetings. When asked regarding the aims of the alliance, one of the delegates replied that it was a vigorous organization, compactly formed and adapted to the practical needs of the age. Organized by a score of devout young people at the Des Plaines camp meeting five years ago, it had spread over the United States and Canada and would shortly be introduced on the other side of the Atlantic. In much of its practical work, it resembled the Society of Christian Endeavor. In keeping with the spirit of progress, it had elaborated improved methods of activity among young Christian workers, and had been largely conducive to the great growth of Methodism during the past three years. The convention will be in session for three days, and among the questions upon which papers will be thoroughly discussed, are "Church and District Training Schools," "Local and Conference Alliances," "House to House Visitation," "How to Reach the People in Large Cities," "What Class of Amusements Should Young Methodists Patronize," and "The Bible Idea of Sanctification."

Ohio Flashes.

Son of A. E. Baker, Lima, killed by street car.

Co. K, 65th O. V. I., held a reunion at Gilvon.

Wife of Hon. J. P. Carberry, of Cincinnati, is dead.

Dr. John Perrine, Bethel, dropped dead from paralysis.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of O. V. I. will reune at Dayton, October 18.

Typhoid fever bad at Caldwell, where a panic prevails over the epidemic.

Samuel W. Treat, vice president of Summit county fair, died at Tallmadge.

Wm. Michener, terribly mangled in Seneca county by a corn cutting machine.

T. R. Hall fell twenty-five feet from a building at Ironton, and was dangerously injured.

Little two-year-old son of Fred Hall killed on B. & O. track by an engine near Sandusky.

Theodore Sala accidentally walked into an elevator shaft at Cincinnati, and was seriously injured.

Andrew Reed, of Wooster, sues Samuel Shoemaker for $10,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

Frank Bloom, of Recsville, had his left hand badly mutilated by a buzz saw. Two of his fingers were amputated.

Dr. L. A. Gotwald, resigned pastorate of Springfield's Second Lutheran church to accept a professorship in Wittenberg College.

PROTECTION BRINGS GOOD WAGES.

It Encourages Home Industries and Benefits Country and People.

Wages are better under protection than under free trade. This is clear when the United States and England are put side by side. Wages grow better with protection. This has become clear in Germany, whose field, mine and mill yield less than those of England, because the land is poorer and feeds more idlers and therefore had far lower wages until Germany adopted protection. * * * Wages grow big under protection because the output is bigger, and the output is bigger because protection leads men to work together and get all they can out of Uncle Sam's farm. Any system which does this must be good for wages.

How does protection do this? Take two sets of settlers side by side. It is clear that the set which gets most out of farm, mine and mill will have most to divide. Both sets must first work with the ax and plow. All new lands must. In one lot men say, we will each day give a little more work to get this coal pit sunk. We will put in extra hours to set this forge up. A few hours more each week shall go to building a mill dam. If a man will come here and set up his loom and spin our wool we will keep him in house and board until he can turn his corner and begin to make things cheap. We will use what is made here and we will use nothing else.

This all would cost more than to trust to the ax and plow alone and sell what was cut and raised in the mart where all was cheap. The cost of living would go up where this plan was tried. Each man would have to work harder, but he would get more for his work. There would be more to divide and more to save. The mine would be sunk, the forge be hot, the mill wheel turn and the loom would hum. The farmer would get more for his land and the worker more for his work. All would be done on high pressure, and the land would flow with fatness. * * *

Even with this drawback, it is clear this set of men would turn out more than the one which took things as they came and let all alone. It would have an advantage over the one which put no prize on hard work and let the mine, the forge, the mill and the loom be set up when some man thought he could risk turning from the field in which he knew there was money to a new trade in which there might be but was not likely to be with old hands in the old country all in full running shape. Wages would be lower and would stay lower with this second set, because less would be done. The man with a turn for setting a mill going would think twice before he did it with no sure market open, and the man with coal on his land would go on plowing for food instead of digging for coal.

This is all so plain and clear that no man can gainsay it. It has been said before and will be again, and it tells all the truth about the way protection raises wages, first by raising more out of which to pay wages, and next by raising men who work harder.—Philadelphia Press.

ADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION.

High Wages and Prosperity Are of Benefit to All Classes Alike.

Say, for instance, the tariff did benefit the laboring men of this country who are employed in manufacturing—and that is the only class that it could possibly benefit—would it be just to levy a heavy tax on every other class in this country for the benefit of such a small minority? asks The Texas Iron News. Where does the protection for the farmer, the clerk, the mechanic who is not engaged in manufacturing come in?

To these questions the Pittsburg American People answers:—

Suppose the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of this city, which employ about 3,000 men, were removed from its present site and located in a farming community in Texas. These 3,000 men would represent about 7,000 others, dependent upon them. These 10,000 persons would of themselves constitute a pretty good-sized town, and would give support to a good many hundreds more—merchants, mechanics, shoemakers, tailors, "butchers, bakers and candlestick makers," and those dependent upon them.

Now, is our contemporary willing to defend the position that these 3,000 employes of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, if the works were located in a Texas farming community, would be of no benefit to anybody in that community but themselves? Would not the small but bustling city created by this plant make a splendid market for the produce of the farmers of the surrounding country—their garden truck, their grain, their meat, their poultry, their eggs and butter, and almost everything else they have to sell? Would they not sell more than they are now selling? And would they not get better prices than they are now getting? And if this would be the effect in Texas would not the same cause produce the same effect in any other state or community?

Therefore, does not the tariff, by causing the erection and maintenance of manufactories, benefit all classes? Is not the American workingman in Texas getting $2 a day, and living right at the farmer's door, as it were, a better customer of the Texas farmer than the Eugtish workingman 3,000 or 4,000 miles away, and getting but $1 a day? The expense of carrying the produce of the Texas farmer 4,000 miles has got to be borne by some one, either the producer or the consumer, and it must come out of the produce. In sending three bushels of grain from Texas to Liverpool, it takes, say, two of the bushels to pay for the transportation. This is a great loss—a loss that is almost wholly obviated by bringing the producer and the consumer close together.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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